HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,256—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE [illegible] SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M.				
20th Aug.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLARAT	4890	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th ,,	VICTORIA	6522	.....	.....
24th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	6284	.....	.....
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6398
15th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
29th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guiennet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregori	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregori, to sail on or about the 19th August 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden,

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5 895	27th Aug 1904
NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. ,,

Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	27th Aug. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 20th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th Aug. at 10 a.m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Aug, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,400 tons, on or about 7th Sept. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,800 tons, on or about 19th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles....,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	14th Sept.	1904.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th ,,	,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in						
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	38	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	39	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	44	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	8	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 34-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG ...	2935 Ihle		27th Aug 1904
S. S. SULTAN	2084 Burmeister...		8th Sept 1904
S. S. SOMALI	2555 Volkertsen ...		26th do.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 5th August, 1904.

GENERAL AVERAGE S. S. "TIENTSIN."

A GENERAL AVERAGE has now been declared on account of the Fire on s. s. "TIENTSIN", during the voyage between Colombo and Bombay in July, and Consignees having any Claims to make under the General Average on account of water damage to Cargo are required to lodge them at once. The report of the survey on damaged Cargo held by Lloyd's Surveyor can be seen on application at P. and O. Company's Office, Fort.

W. C. SYMES, Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th August, 1904.

POONA FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

THURSDAY, 25th AUGUST, 1904. (HOLIDAY.)

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1904.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW, *for* Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 13th August, 1904.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID RICHMOND, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866" NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of David Richmond, Civil Engineer, deceased, late of Warrenpoint in the County of Down, Ireland, who died a bachelor at No 19, Lower Mount Street in the City of Dublin, Ireland, on or about the 3rd day of October, 1903, and Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of the property and credits of the said deceased, were on the 29th day of July, 1904, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Robert Aitken, Esquire, the Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay and the duly constituted Attorney of WILLIAM HENRY MANN and the REVEREND WILLIAM McMORDIE, the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased (for their use and benefit and limited until they or either of them should come in and obtain Probate of the said Will granted to them or either of them from the said High Court) having effect throughout the Province of Bombay are hereby required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator at their office No 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1904.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co., Attorneys for the Administrator.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING took place this evening in the presence of a crowd of various nationalities. The hall was illuminated with electric lamps. About six o'clock in the evening Mr. Ardeshir and the members of the Drawing Committee presented themselves. Mr. Ardeshir thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for their kind support in his business and their appreciation of the articles supplied. Imitation, he continued, is the highest form of flattery. Many outside big merchants and petty shop-keepers had copied Ardeshir's scheme, but had failed completely for lack of printer's ink and because they were not widely known. Large advertisements were the only way to make a thing popular. When I first started, he said, the printer's bill ran to three figures, but now it is four figures. More than that there were the establishment expenses. The tickets, books and registers were put before the public for inspection and then the drawing commenced. The first prize of Rs. 2,000 fell to Ticket No. 81, held by Shamji Ramlal, Sarang Tarapon. The second prize of Rs. 200 fell to No. 666 held by Mansukhram Dalpatram Mehta, cotton merchant, Baroda. The third prize of Rs. 100 fell to No. 1200 held by Sirinbai Dinshawji Kapadia, Surat. An extra prize of Rs. 200 fell to No. 4044, held by Dhulabsingh Soorsingh, railway contractor, Ghaziabad. Many prize-winners were on the premises and were paid then and there. The remaining prizes were destributed all over India. Heavy rain fell during the evening, yet hundreds gathered in Ardeshir's premises indicating the attraction and public faith in the scheme. Refreshments were provided free and were supplied by the Temple Bar Hotel. People commenced registering their orders for the next drawing which will take place in the middle of November.

E. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS, (ESTABLISHED 1883.)

OFFICES:— 17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, (OVER CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds)

LOANS on every description of tangible or good persona security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated,

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

GREAT AMERICAN CURE.

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INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR..... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

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Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE QUANTITY OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES RETURNED FROM SOMALILAND.

Under instructions from the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport Messrs BENNNET & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 26th, and SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at Helmet's Godowns S. and T. Stores, Town Barracks Military Store, Fort near Messrs. W and A. Graham and Co.'s office, a very large quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores returned from Somaliland consisting of blankets (new and old), jackets, blouses, pagris, coats and trousers, caps ammunition boots, belts, mattresses and pillows, shirts, sleepers, curtains, rugs, socks napkins, waterproof sheets tin ware buckets, large and small leather pieces, provision wines, iron tools and nails, large scales with weights, stoves, empty bottle, heel-tips, glass and porcelain ware, ice-boxes reading lamps, flags, condensed milk &c, &c, too numerous to describe.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th August, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO.

EX. S. S. "TIENTSIN".

Under instructions from the P. & O. S. N. Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Powder Bunder, Mazagaon, on account of the concerned.—

Landed, S. S. "Tientsin".

A quantity of damaged cargo, such as umbrella fittings, glass bottles, iron safe, sulphate of copper, lamp, glasses, ink bottles, umbrella sticks, whistles, matches, camphor, betelnuts, empty cases, &c., &c., &c.,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th August, 1904.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The Bombay mails of 30th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£88 1-16	=	— 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£92	=	— 1-4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Railway Rupee Paper	£66 1-8	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 11-16	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	26 1-2	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	58	=	— 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25'25 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin	20'47 1-2	=	— 2-4
New York Demand	4'88 1-3	=	— 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8 per cent	=	— 1-8
6 " " "	3 1-8 per cent	=	— 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	=	unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 per cent	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	=	do
7 day market loans	2 2-8 per cent	=	do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

WHEAT—		
Club No. 1 31 1-4 A.-S. sellers	firm	
White Delhi 31 A.-S. sellers		
LINSEED—		

Linseed Bold 55 1-4 S.-O, done easier

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 3,000. Spot 6'6—4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports nil. Arrivals closed dull.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'59	5'35	5'26
—3	—4	—3
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5'23	5'21	5'20
—3	—2	—2
Feb.-Mch.		**Mch-Apl.**
5'20		5'20
—2		—2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,000
Do. last year	100
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	1,000
In New York—	
Spot	10·55 — 10
Futures, month of December	9·60 — 5
Do. do. March	9·69 — 4
In New Orleans—	
Spot	10 3-8
Futures, month of Sept.	9·63 — 7
Do. do. Dec.	9·41 — 6
Tone at close	quiet.

COTTON.

Stock in Liverpool	Bales. 292,000
Stock in London	26,000
Total visible supply	160,000
Total visible supply of which is East Indian	252,000
Total quantity in sight (corrected)	3,970,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 13th August, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,053 bales.
Wheat	34,514 cwts.
Linseed	6,579 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,726 "
Gingellyseed	642 "
Poppyseed	3,283 "
Groundnuts	nil "
Castorseed	3,263 "
Rice	1,163 "
Myrabolams	217 "
Cottonseed	1,322 "
Mowraseed	9,337 "
Gram	966 "
Joowar	9,736 "
Maize	36 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Ex s. s. Bengal from London	
Gold bullion	2,76,480
Silver Bullion	5,29,149
Silver Bullion Bars	3,868

BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 15.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T. 1s-3 31-32d.

Bank Demand 1s-4d.

Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.

Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d

French Francs 3 do do 170 1-4

Marks 3 do do 138 1-4

Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 135

Shanghai 30 do do 188 1-2

Japan 30 do do 149

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash		99-8
1st Settlement	31 August	99-5

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

Bank of Bombay cash balance 15 lakhs down.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a	p.			
Linseed.—Tone steady.						
Ready	6	0	0			
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.						
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	3	0	to 5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	12	0	to 5	11	0
Yellow Guserat, Ready	5	13	0			
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.						
Ready	6	1	0	to 6	0	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.						
Ready	24	0				

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs.	28 1-4 to 1-2
Club No. 1	Rs.	29 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone—quiet		
Estimated sales	bales	6,000
Imports	do	2,000
Amn.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'57	5'33	5'24
—2	—2	—3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'21	5'19	5'18
—2	—2	—2
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	
5'18	5'18	
—2	—3	

COTTON.—Tone quiet but steady.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 13th August, as compared with the statement of the 6th Aug.:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug 6. Rs.	Aug 13. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,00
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,85,786	44,96,091
Public Deposits at Branches	23,45,633	29,75,999
Other Deposits	6,45,18,969	6,28,33,751
Post Bills	24,360	24,744
Sundries	13,41,300	13,63,516
	Rs. 9,19,18,591	9,00,94,071
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,31,16,235	1,28,13,928
Other authorised Securities	10,15,451	9,36,077
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	53,39,581	(8,36,525)
Loans do. do.	1,27,89,812	1,26,81,800
Bills discounted and purchased	2,82,29,571	2,73,64,881
Dead Stock	3,09,375	3,09,375
Stamps and Stationery	2,954	2,921
Balances with other Banks	9,02,603	10,19,395
Sundries	1,13,185	77,729
Cash	2,95,99,719	2,82 20,913
	Rs. 9,19,18,590	9,00,94,071

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 16.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

167-03—Captain and V—Zoolokhabai widow and another vs Syed Zymul Abidin &c—Chitnis M and M Part heard.
282-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Bhugwandas Roopram and another vs Ali Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur, Edgelow G and W and Sorabji and J.
515-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed—J P Dastur, S and J, M J and M Payne and Co and Little and Co.
249-04—In person a pauper—Jamnabai and others vs Luxmibai and another Balkrishna V N K—Part heard.
63-2558-03—Payne and Co—Jutmal Ramanund and another vs Gangajal Ookudas—Captain and B—(for postponment)
562-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed Sajun and others—Nanu H and Co and Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
577-99—Malvi H and M—Bijbatia Gowaldas and others vs Hiralal Sodaram and others—Bilckall M and M.
76-02—Malvi J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Abba and Co.
77-03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Vamnid.
652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mooljee Cullian vs Muljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
751-03—Nadirsha and T—Bayaji Gangaram vs Shambhoo Nameo Vanjari and other—Balkrishna V N and V.
771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji—Edulji Sakoth vs Mavel Francis and others.
123-03—K B Mehta Gungabai widow and another vs Dhanji—D D and Romer.
512-33—H P and Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazale vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N and M Cama and R and P Mehta.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

For Dismissal under Rule 105.

498-04—In person—Sherbanu widow and others vs Kesarbai widow and others

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes

286-04—Arderser H D and Co—Meghraj Gangabux vs Ejenath Mahadeo A firm and another—Mathowji and V.
308-04—Tyabji D and Co—Laljee Doongersey and another vs Khatozabai widow and others—Payne and Co
422-04—In person—Babuji Sadashiv Senjit and another vs Jankibai widow
503-04—Payne and Co—Sha Varadhman Jelal and Co vs Padumsey Bharamal and others
513-04—Crawford B and C—N C Macleod vs Manekial Vallabhram and others
515-61—Mutlal and Co—Nagindal Ghellabhai vs Amichand Abhechand
517-04—Thakurdas and Co—Hormuji Nusservanji Vakil vs Syed Sirdar Alikhan
519-04—Payne and Co—Nazarali Shamsudin vs Noor Mahomed Joosub

Undefended New Long Cause.

339-04—Khunderao S and L—Vinayak Anandrao and others vs Anandrao Shivshunker and others

Long Causes.

214-03—Thakurdas and Co—Jenabai vs Rehimanbhoy Asurali and others—Motilal and Co Tyabji D and Co.
551-03—Unvalla and C—Mathuradas Canji vs Meghjee Lakamidas and another.
728-03—Kanga and P—Mahomed Abdula bin Mahomed Conchman and another vs Bai Cooverbai and another—Pestonjee R and K.

Testamentary Suit.

9-04—K B Mehta—Homoji Rustomji Mullaferoze vs Boobhibai Jehangir Sukhan and others—Nanu H and Co K P Not to be called on.

Long Causes.

615-03—Smetham B and N—Vithal Luxuman Chunekar vs Gajanan Shamboo Sadhal and others—Jamsetjee and K and Inperson—Part heard
552-01—Captain and V—Ahmedkhan Mahomedali Penker vs Abdoola bin Ali Sahib Coor and others—Payne and Co D D Romer and B Raghavaya.
57-03—Unwalla and P—Shaikchand bin Shaik Bala Saheb vs Luxamon Bawa Bhoir and another—Maganlal Jand G.
487-00—Payne and Co—Rukhmanibai Bomonji Sapurjee Chothia Pestonjee—R and K;
256-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Sharfi Camrodin Tyabjee vs Perojmal Castoorchand and others—Balkrishna V N K—In person.
236-3813-01—Mulla and M—Bapuji Dorabji Daroovalla vs Runchordas Vandravandas and another—Jamseji and R,

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

205-30—Bicknell M and R—Premchand Vadilal and others vs G P Bendits and Co—Crawford B and Co.
267-04—Payne and Co—Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan vs Nawab Mattamad Dewlah Bahadur and another—Bicknell M and R and B Raghavaya.
154-23—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Adam Sidick vs Maneckji Eduji Contractor and others—K B and Shroff.
109-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Jugjivan Motichand—Payne and Co.
112-04—M and B Chothia Framroze—Jamshed Aga vs Ranchordas Tribhowandas Mody—Payne and Co—(for postponement)
116-04—Payne and Co—K hemraj Shrikisson vs Vanmabdas Jivandas—Matubhoy J and M.
557-02—Pestonjee R and K—Jaba Meya Samsudin vs Shaik Mahomed bin Abdul Rehman—T D and Co—M B Chothia.
613-03—Matubhai J and M—Doolabjee Sunderjee vs Dayaram Harjewan others—Bhaishunker K and G—(for postponement.)
743-02—Matubhai J and M—Damodardas Rangildas and others vs Shivajee Saibu—F P Pavri.
821-01—Edgelow G and W—Ambalal Tamulchand and others vs Raghunath Mahund and others Kanga and P—K D Shroff.
344-03—Crawford B and Co—Jehangir Rustomji Divecha and another vs Jeejeebhoy Ardesir Divecha and another Sorabji and J.
702-03—Crawford B and Co—Nana Easoo Patwal and others vs Dada Bawoo and others—D D Romer—In person.
33-04—Mulla M Ravji—Hamraj vs Tcolsidas Ramjee Kamani and others—Little and Co.
221-04—Unwalla and P—Kalkhushroo Maneckjee Setna vs Ramchordas Tribhowandas Mody—Payne and Co
735-03—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs A Readymoney and Co—Little and Co

Before the PROTHONOTARY,

For Investigation Pauperism.

13 01—In person—Eoni Mahadew Jagannath vs Sukhdev Bisesharwar.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING.

Bombay, August 16,

1 There will be a Parade at the Riding School this (Tuesday) morning the 16th instant at 7 a. m. For all members :—Dress plain clothes.

2 There will be Recruits drill at the Town Hall this Tuesday evening the 16th and Thursday the 17th instant from 5-30 p m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 16,

1 There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Club, on Thursday next the 18th instant at 6-15 p.m.

2 The following Copy of Govt Resolution is published for information :—

"Genl Dept No 4117—Bo Castle 6th August 1904.

* * * *

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Captain F L Sprott resigns his Commission with effect from the 14th July 1904."

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BLUNT—August 10, at Ealing Lodge, Little Hampton, the wife of E A H Blunt C S, Rao Saheb, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE,

BRIGGS—SCOTT—August 8, at St Matthias's Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev R U Potts, M.A. Gilbert Walter Ernest Briggs, son of the late Ernest Briggs to Ethel Hayes, second daughter of T Riddsale Scott, of the Madras Educational Department.

WILSON—FIELD—August 8, at all Saints', Coonoor, by the Rev F K Cameron, John Strode, eldest son of J G Wilson, Shelwood House, Oxford, to Amy Isabella, younger daughter of George Field, Opium Dept, Bengal (Retd), and son of Mrs Field, of Brightling, Coonoor.

DEATHS.

MURDOCH—August 10, at the Nursing Home, Mackay's Garden, Dr John Murdoch, late Secretary of the Madras Branch of the Christian Literature Society for India, and of the Madras Religious Tract and Book Society.

HAMNETT—August 10, at Octacamund, George Hamnett, CIE, in this 79th year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 2-21m., 2-35a. Low water, 8-8m., 8-47a.

Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, Marine Street, 3. p.m.

Football, Cooperage.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

DEPUTY REGISTRAR, HIGH COURT.—Mr. Manilal U. Thakore barrister-at-law, has been appointed to act as Deputy Registrar on the Original Side of the High Court during the absence of Mr. W. H. Howard on leave.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ismail Cassum, a shop-keeper of Gun Carriage Road, Colaba, has reported to the police the theft of a vest containing a watch and gold chain, currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 305 from a box in his room. On enquiry he discovered that his servant, whom he had taken in his service only three days before, had disappeared.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, a dog-cart belonging to Hassanali Mahomedali was being driven along the Parel Road, when it collided with a hack victoria as it was coming out of Bellasis Road. The horse of the latter vehicle was knocked down and sustained a fracture of the off fore-leg. The animal could not be moved and had to be shot by the police with the consent of the owner. The carriages were not much damaged.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A FITTER.—At the J. J. Hospital yesterday morning, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Bhoswa Heera, aged thirty, a fitter employed in the Islam Mill at Curry Road, Parel. The evidence showed that on Sunday morning the deceased was engaged in soldering a tin can containing kerosine oil, when the oil got ignited and burst the can burning the man all over his body. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where he died in the evening. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. Ischia, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. to-morrow—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th instant—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Umlazi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 and 7 p.m. on the 21st and 22nd instant respectively.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and Officers, the string Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at, 5-45 p. m. to-day.

A Summer Idyl	Nell Moret.
Overture	Fra Diavolo Auber.
Selections	La Traviata Goffrey.
Parol	The Phantom Brigade Myrdeth.
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia Donizetti.
Valse	Donau Wellen Ivanovici.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :- Since Saturday the sky has been clear and the temperature has risen to 95°, from 83°, and it is very hot now. The total rainfall is 6in. 51cts. against 15in. 90cts. last year. The state of the weather causes apprehension that the crops will perish under the fierce rays of the sun sooner than expected.—The Grand Indian Circus gave an acrobatic and acrobate performance on Thursday last, when Prince Mangolsinjee and the elite of Bhownagar were present. The performance went off very well.—On Friday the school boys were given concessions, while on Saturday, His Highness the Maharaja and the State officials witnessed the performance. The tricks exhibited by the elephant and the wrestling of two horses were indeed wonderful.

THEFT BY A GROOM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Stanford charged Kalia Rowji a groom in the service of Esufali Abdulrahim, a Bori and his wife Jamnibai with the theft of a quantity of gram. The complainant stated that he had been watching the condition of his horse for a long time and found the animal gradually getting emaciated. He suspected foul practice on the part of the accused and secretly watched their movements. On Saturday afternoon the accused were arrested while trying to dispose of the quantity of gram given to the first accused to feed the horse in his charge. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge and the second said she only accompanied her husband to the grain dealer's shop. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked the "Ignoble wife" had nowadays become a great nuisance. The accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE ADAMS-WYLIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—Mr. George Lund, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following further contributions towards this Hospital to 31st July 1904. Hindu Theatrical Performance through Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Rs. 1750; National Indian Association (Ladies Branch) Rs 500; and Mr Virji Trikamji (monthly) Rs 300. Mr and Mrs Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Rs 200; Mrs Mulji B Barbhaya (annual), Khan Bahadur B D Patel, The Hon'ble Mr Justice H Batty, Rao Bahadur N T Vaidya, Mr George Lund, and in memoriam K N Kabraji one half for 1 year each Rs 150; Mr Karsondas Chubildas, F D Love through "Jam-e-Jamshed," Messrs Greaves Cotton Co, Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, the Hon'ble Mr G E Whitworth, I C S, and Mr Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, each Rs 100; Mr Verji Trikamji (rent) Rs 68 monthly for 2 months; Mr M P Mody, Rs 60; Mr D B Lam, Rs 55; Anonymous W proceeds of a sale, as a thanksgiving to God for the narrow escape of his family at Panchgani from the catastrophe of the roof of his bungalow there being blown away, through "Jame e Jamshed" Messrs A Blascheck and Co; Messrs Prier de Saone and Co; Messrs Sanday and Co; Messrs Phipson and Co; Mr J Mc Neill, I C S, Bai Jeeloobye Framjee B Jeejeebhoy in memory of her mother Bai Meherbai D Dady Sett Mr H A H Payne, Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, Mr Vejbhucandas Atmaram and Mrs R C Mehta, each Rs 50; Mr Khan of Colombo Rs 45; Mr Bapooji S F Patel, Rs 40; three anonymous (monthly), each Rs. 30; Mrs N. R. M. in memory of her late husband R. D. Masiafroze through "Jame-e-Jamshed," Mr. K. D. Shroff, Chief Presidency Magistrate, W. N. R, (monthly), Bai Sonabai Dinshaw J. Buxey in memory of her deceased sister Bai Pherozbai D J Buxay, Mrs K D Dadachanji (yearly), Mr. Sayaji Nagoo Anonymous, Messrs. D. Sorabjee & Co., through "Jame-e-Jamshed," Fourth Presidency Magistrate, D. N. G., Messrs George Serveli Co, Mr John E Muinitt, Mr Roostumji Muncherji Kooka, Messrs. Breul and Co, L. J., Mrs Framjee Dinshaw Petit, The Honble Mr Basil Scott, Mr Bomanjee Cooverjee Sethna in memory of the late Mr Cooverjee Bomanjee Sethna, Mr Burjorji Maneckji Patel, Mrs Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Messrs N Powell and Co each Rs 25; a poor Parsi, Lodge Islam, Mr S P Dadysett, Messrs H J Rustumji and Sons, Mr L N Banaji, Mr Darasha N Patel, Mr L Crawford, Mr J C G Bowen, A A V and J R L each Rs 20; Mr Karsondas Chubildas, in sacred memory of Dinshaw Pestonji Baruchas by his relatives, Mr Mahomed Abdul Sater, Mr Sepmius E Greaves (monthly) for June, D H G D M I, W G, I S E I G, H E B, Mr H R Dunk, Messrs D Merwan & Co, and Mr S E Greaves (monthly) for July, each Rs 15; Mr George Lund through Second Presidency Magistrate Rs 12; Mrs A Hydari (yearly), Mrs Ibrahim Hydari (yearly), the Honble Mr H S Dikshit, Mr Cowasjee Dinshaw of Aden, K, Mr S P Shroff, Mr P S Pochajee, Mr B Tyabji, in memory of Bai Ruttanbai D Patel through "Jam-e-Jamshed," Mr D B Batha, Anonymous, Mr N M Patel, Mr B P Vacha to commemorate 4 month ceremony, of Bai A N Hosotia died 17-1-1904, My Mite, Mr. Jehangir D Framji, Mrs Aun Ali, Mr J E Davar Mr Kasam Haji Essuf, Miss Reilly, Mr B N Capadia, Mr B E Casinath, Mr H D Allibless, Mr Cumrudin Amirudin, Mr P H Destoor, Mr F G Patel, Mr Joseph Wazeer, Mr Rustomji Burjorji, Mr E F Allum, R W H G J N M Messrs Blackie and Son, L S N P A A Mr R H Gahagan, Mr E Gray, I C S G N W, Mr J C E Branson, I C S, Mr Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy B H H, Mr H L Richardson, P G M, A H S A W E C T W C, R R R Messrs Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros, Mr Kavashaw S Powvala, Mr C E Copplestone, G O W D S, Captain J Hand, H C J M, Mr Perozshaw Manockjee Kaka, Mr B Phillips, Mr Ardasher Pestonji Sethna, Mr Mulraj Khatau, D C P, Mr [illegible], Mr Mackenzie, C P C, Mr D Sorabjee Framjee Madan, C S, Mr D Brunton, R M W S Mr J A Kirkbride, Mr Kaikhosro Maneckji, Mr D Mody, J A L Mrs M S Jamsetjee, Mr Manekjee P Talati Mr J W Hepworth, Mr N W Kemp, Bar at Law, Mr C B R Young, Bar-at-Law, th Honble Mr Justice Badruddin Tyabji, Mr Khimjee Assur Veerjee, C H E F, B N and Co, Major W G R Cordice, R E, Bai Harkorbai widow of Damoderdas Tapidas, R W H, Rai Bahadur Boota Singh, Mr E W Noble, Mr W A Chambers, Mr Cowasjee Jehangheer, B A, Mr R K Dadachanji, B A L L B, Rao Bahadur Currumsey Damjee, Mr F N Giles, Mr Joseph Hall, C B L, Messrs A F Ferguson and Co, Mr W Dense, Messrs H E Bode and Sons, L E F, Mr N Leslie, Mr Dharamsey M Goculdas, A C W, Mr J M Tickell, A K C, Mr E Scarpa, Mr Charles Holmes, Mr R Barlow and the Hon'ble Mr S M Moses each Rs 10; an old Ayah Rs 9; Third Presidency Magistrate Rs. 8; Mr Mali Mahomed Rs 7, Through Mr C M Curshedji, Mr P M Khareghat, I C S and in memory of Hamabai N C Dady by Mr Dady N Dady each Rs 50; Mr Sassoon J David, Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity (annually) and Mrs M and K Cama (annually) each Rs 25; F R M and J A S each Rs 20; Mr H E Allibless, Bai Dinbai E Modi in memory of C B Allibless, Mr Rustom S Powvalla, Mr N H Patuck, Mr Munilal M Munshi, the Hon'ble Mr Chimanlal H Sitalvad, B A LL B, Mr Hormusjee B Jeejeebhoy, Mr D F Mulla, Mrs J Guzder, Mr J M Dalal, Mr C M Banaji, Mr Muncherji D Dinshaw Adenwalla and Dr. A P Cama, each Rs 10; and many other sums under Rs 10. Further contributions will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

EXECUTION IN BOMBAY.

GUNPAT KASHIRAM, a young Maratha, aged twenty-four, who was sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, for the murder of a woman named Manjula in Northbrook Street on the 17th May last, was yesterday morning hanged within the walls of H. M.'s Common Prison at Omercarry. The deceased woman who was about forty years of age, sold ass's milk and kept her stable at Kanatipoora. On the afternoon of the 17th May last, she left the stable and was returning home. The condemned man who had been in her service for about four years and whom she had dismissed four days before, followed her and while she was near Northbrook Street, he came up in front and stabbed her in the abdomen with a knife. She fell on the ground when the man knelt on her and inflicted more wounds in other parts of her body with the same weapon. He was secured by a Pathan passerby and given into police custody. The unfortunate woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where her dying deposition was recorded by the Second Presidency Magistrate and where she subsequently died. After his admission into the Jail, Gunpat petitioned the Local as well as the Supreme Governments for a commutation of the sentence, but both his petitions were rejected and the Superintendent of the Jail was ordered to carry out the execution. During the period he had been in Jail, Gunpat sent a letter, through the Jail authorities, to his wife and brother in a village in the Poona District, but no reply was received from them nor did any one come to see him. Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock he was pinioned and brought out of the cell into the Jail yard where the Superintendent read out to him the death warrant and the replies received from the Sirkar to his petitions. He was then marched to the gallows, up which he was supported by two men. The noose was adjusted, the lever was drawn and a drop of seven feet and a half completed the deed. Life was extinct within a minute. The body was allowed to remain hanging for the regulation time, after which Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner, held an inquest. The Jury returned a verdict that death was due to judicial strangulation.

AHMED BAD MUNICIPALITY AND THE NEW PROPERTY VALUATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has been quite a stir in Ahmedabad for the last few weeks and the local papers are full of the mala-administration of the Municipality. During recent years owing to the policy of embarking upon costly schemes, the finances of the Municipality are in a critical state, while yet these schemes have been carried out but partially. The debt of the Municipality is at the present day already abnormal and the conservancy of the town has suffered very badly, the fund set apart for it being always called upon to meet the charges on the loans. Quite a novel way has now been adopted by those who are responsible to increase the revenue. There are several rates dependent on the annual rental valuation of the house property. This rental valuation is revised every three years and at every revision there has been a marked rise in the valuation. The average limit had been already reached in 1901, but being not satisfied with it, the Board this time thought fit to go against the general wishes of the public and instead of choosing two men from amongst themselves to do the work, appointed two Government servants, quite unacquainted with the customs and conditions of the Ahmedabad citizens. These men have completed the work and as expected, the result has been a considerable rise in the valuation of property in all the wards of the city. The increase is simply preposterous and it is in a majority of cases from 75 to 100 per cent. The question that naturally arises is what rapid change in the condition of the city is seen by these two men, that they have been led to make such violent changes? Has there been any rapid stride in the prosperity of the town? Have trade and commerce progressed so rapidly? What is the circumstance that has led them to magnify their vision? There is no uniform scale, but one seen, and no proportion in their work. It seems they wanted to increase and they have done it. They have of course discharged their function faithfully to the Municipality. But the public mind is aroused to a very great extent and everywhere there is talk of increased assessment. In some quarters the idea of starting a Ratepayers Association is discussed to guard and watch the interests of the public. If the Municipality thinks that her demands and necessities force her to raise a little more revenue, why not directly ask the people to pay it? They will do so if they think it right and legitimate. The relations of the ratepayers and the civic fathers are interdependent. Let them not therefore strain them too far so that the Government may have to interfere. Let the Municipality adopt a sound and sane commonsense policy which may suit the requirements of the people—Yours etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 18.8, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 6th August:—Jules Marie Saintyves, marine engineer, residing at No, 7, South road, Entally, Calcutta, for an improved purdah rod bracket. Motilal Kashalchand Shah, merchant, residing at Jubilee Baug, Gilder street, Tardeo, Bombay, for improvements in lamp wicks. Alexander Vandell Maniachi, mercantile broker, of 308, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia, for improved stove for heating flat irons for loundrymen, tailors, and the like. Atmaram Abaji Bhisey, clerk, Preventive Department, Customs House, Bombay, residing at 2, 4, 6, Cathedral street Kalbadevi post, Bombay. Hand guard for doors. William Jeffers Craig engineer, Empire Engineering Company Limited Cawnpore, and Frank Walter Hart, assistant to Messrs. Gavin Jones & Son, managing agents Empire Engineering Company, Limited, of Cawnpore. Improvements in keys for railway and other chairs. Polisetty Bapayya, merchant, Guntur, Agraharam, Kistna district. Machine for manipulating cargo, i.e., brown rice out of paddy with manual labour, to be called The Kistna hand power clean cargo rice machine. Edgar Guess, gentleman, 31, Tasman road, Clapham, Surrey, England. Improvements in and connected with electrical cash checking machines.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

The election of five Fellows of the Bombay University by elected Fellows under the provisions of section 12 (a) of the Indian Universities Act VIII of 1904 was held last evening in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall. Owing to there being as many candidates as the seats, the election was an uncontested one. The following were the candidates who were declared elected :—The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Dr. Kawasji E. Dadachanji, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Mr

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUG. 16, 1904.

A DESPERATE OPPOSITION.

Those who look forward to an early dissolution of Parliament and the return of a Radical Ministry will gather little encouragement from this month's "Blackwood." In that magazine an anonymous writer weighs the relative merits of the two main parties and prophesies that we shall have no appeal to the electorate until the Tariff Commission has finished its report. There is something more than prophesy in this. It amounts to a plain challenge and a declaration that when a dissolution does take place, the battle will be fought on the question of Tariff Reform which will be brought forward beyond all other questions. It was imagined that the present Government could not survive the loss of the free trade Unionists and that the course of events in the Commons must compel them sooner or later either to resign or dissolve Parliament. Considering that Government has a majority of ninety, it is hardly necessary to contemplate resigning. But the Radicals have done all in their power to bring about a collapse, declaring that it was their intention to oppose every Government measure, independent of its merits. Such a course was despicable and serves but to illustrate the evils of party politics. Radicals anxious to oust Mr. Balfour's Government have not scrupled to stoop to misrepresentation in the hope of bringing it about. The writer adopts plainer English. He prefers to describe their statements as disgraceful falsehoods. One of the most glaring was that in regard to Chinese labour, a falsehood "which in private life would exclude the utterer from the society of men of honour." Of course, he adds, warningly, if the leaders of the Opposition, in their anxiety to secure place and power for themselves, deliberately throw over the working man and cast to the winds a measure of justice which he ardently desires, they will have their reward. If they compel the present Government to occupy two sessions with what could easily have been performed in one, that is their affair. The country will decide between the legislators and the rioters. Sir Henry Samuel, member for Limehouse, in a letter to his constituencies, explained the objectionable tactics and Major Evans Gordon, member for Stepney, in a speech, clearly showed that even out of office Radicalism had become a power for ill in the land.

As Major Gordon explained in regard to the Aliens Bill, while Government was seeking to prevent the wholesale expropriation of their own people from their homes and employment by foreigners, the Opposition prevented the fair discussion of the Bill, and though in Grand Committee much was said by the Radicals about the liberty of the foreigner, there was not a word about the liberty of the British workman to live in his own country. The Radical members by their obstruction caused Government to withdraw the Bill for a session. They also misrepresented facts with regard to the South African labour question, saying that by permitting Chinese labour in the new colonies, Government has injured the people of England and are depriving the white man of work—which no one knows better than we in India is a clear misrepresentation. Between Radicals and Liberals, "Blackwood's" writer declares, there to be no longer any difference. All alike have been working like galley-slaves to prevent the Government from passing useful and necessary measures, in the vain hope of driving them to confess their impotence and with that their unfitness for office. In short, he describes, their procedure as an attempt to force their way to the Treasury Bench at the point of the bayonet, the act of violent and desperate men driven wild by repeated disappointment, and, as other men of ruined fortunes have done before, looking to revolution for relief. It is somewhat severe, but the writer has probably had much provocation. As another example of the misbehaviour of the Opposition, he quotes the instance of the obstruction to the Licensing Bill. He considers that the only conscientious objectors to that measure were those who would, if they could, knock the liquor trade on the head altogether. Of course, there is a section of the community at Home who look upon the publican as beyond all hope of redemption and would deny him even the smallest measures of justice. But the Government succeeded in carrying a measure which will give him no more than his due and put him on a level as regards what is legitimate and what is equitable as any other tradesman. The Licensing Bill, Aliens Bill, Chinese Labour, Irish Land Bill and Defaulting Authorities Bill are all used as weapons of offence in the service of obstruction, all ruthlessly attacked and hindered for no other purpose than to "harass and annoy a triumphant enemy and to assuage, as far as may be, the pangs of baffled ambition."

The Defaulting Authorities Bill has been and doubtless will further be used for the purposes of obstruction. The Bill provides that when the local educational authority refuses to carry out the law as enacted by Parliament in 1902, the Board of Education may place that duty in other hands. The local authority is not to be coerced, but the law is not to become a dead letter at the will of any local authority. It is shown that the provisions of this Bill are precisely the same as those which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster had inserted in the Act of 1870. Yet the Opposition has systematically attacked it, though by the action of some few authorities education has been brought to a standstill and we have the pitiable scenes periodically made by the law breakers who love to call themselves "passive resisters." Teachers' salaries are unpaid; school-books are not provided and the rising generation is suffering. The new Bill is not a new and flagrant outrage on religious liberty, yet it will be provided for the elementary secular teaching of the young. The Opposition persistently strives to make all legislation impossible in the hope of persuading the public that the failure is due to administrative incapacity. Much of the mischief of the Opposition might be prevented, if the Conservative rank and file would but stick to their posts. Long immunity from defeat has made them slack and it became necessary for Mr. Balfour, a little while ago, to address to them a letter of remonstrance, while "Blackwood's" writer urges members who have not hitherto regarded the situation as serious to reflect on what they owe to their leader. He has devoted himself, he remarks, with an energy, a magnanimity and a singleness of purpose which even his enemies must respect to the somewhat thankless task of keeping the party together, after dissension had wrought its usual effect upon their ranks and had almost taught them to despair of their fortunes.

MAHOMEDAN UNIVERSITY FOR INDIA.

A Mahomedan University for India is a rooted idea with many Mahomedan educational reformers, and they are practically urging it on the Government and the public. Their Educational Conference during its session last December passed a resolution, advocating the scheme and invoking funds as well as other assistance from all Mahomedans. But the reformers must first convince the Indian public of the necessity of such a sectional and sectarian University as they want for their community alone. This they have not yet done and they will have to bring very strong arguments for their favourite project, if they wish to succeed. At the meeting of the Educational Conference where the resolution urging the project was passed, there was some opposition to it, and a Bombay Mahomedan, Mr. Akbar Hydari, was prepared to move an amendment to reconsider the whole scheme. But a note of dissent would have marred the harmony of the proceedings and Mr. Hydari wisely refrained from moving the amendment. But he has now published his views of the scheme and condemns the programme of a separate University for Mahomedans. These views and objections are weighty and deserve the earnest consideration of all who have at heart the cause of education and progress, not only among the Mahomedans but all Indians. Mr. Hydari takes a dispassionate view of the subject. The Mahomedans, it would appear, want a theological university; and apart from the fact that Government, whose aid is sought, can have very little to do with this object, Mr. Hydari rightly thinks that such a scheme would be harmful to Mahomedans themselves. "Would a Mahomedan University be an unifying influence for the Mussalmans of India itself! In the first place, I would ask, would not the differences of creed in which the Mussalmans of India are divided be brought even into stronger relief in a university founded on a theological basis. Would the teaching of Hanafi, and Shafei, Maliki and Hamlali, Ishna Ashari and Ismaili theologies side by side, produce harmony, or rather disintegrate us the more, bearing in mind not an ideal constitution of human nature, but as we men really are." For secular purposes, which alone will enable the Mahomedans to compete on equal terms with the other Indian communities, they will do well to utilise the existing universities. That will be so much cheaper and more effective. They can utilise the funds for a separate university on Mahomedan scholarships, fellowships and professorships in connection with these, and thereby better attain their object of stimulating their community to educational energy and rivalry with other communities. Mr. Hydari's paper deserves the attention of all those who are interested in the right guidance of the new zeal which the Mahomedans are displaying for education.

IRON ORE IN LUZON.

THE province of Bulacan in Luzon, one of the most important of the Philippine Islands, is attracting the world's attention by reason of the large iron ore deposits that are known to exist there. The mineral industry of Bulacan is at present confined to the mining and smelting of iron, the washing of the sands of the mountain streams for gold and the calcining of limestone. The history of iron mining in Bulacan is of more than ordinary interest. Romantic incidents are related by Mr. Foreman and others, echoes of which are sometimes heard from the natives of Angat, and evidences of which are seen in old abandoned pits, charcoal ovens, and slag dumps on the hills and mountain sides. Ruins of houses of the early ironmasters are also seen and in some towns are still to be found old plates and bowls of cast iron which indicate that in the years gone by the scope of this industry was much broader than it is now. Next to gold, iron was one of the earliest metals exploited in the Philippines. There exist abundant deposits of it, the best known being situated on the western flanks of the central mountain range of the Island of Luzon. According to the descriptions of engineers or competent persons who have had occasion to visit them, these deposits are unsurpassed, and they consist of masses, some of them of great extent of red and brown hematite and of magnetite of excellent quality. Moreover, the situation of these deposits is such that in the immediate vicinity, or very near, may be found an abundance of wood for the manufacture of charcoal, and important supplies of water. One of the earliest records with reference to iron mining in the province of Bulacan is a curious and interesting document from the superior Government of Manila to Chaplain Don Joan Belli of the Royal Armada. It seems that the chaplain was entrusted by the Government with the mining of ore and with the establishment of a smelting plant in the neighbourhood of Angat and that after entering upon the work, he found it necessary to complain to the officials in Manila that the natives of his vicinity were unsatisfactory as labourers. This has ever been one of the chief drawbacks of mining in Bulacan, the indolence of the natives and their repugnance of any kind of hard work, making them worthless as labourers. With European capital and Chinese labour, however, the iron deposits of this province could be profitably worked and it should not be long before powerful syndicates are formed to thoroughly exploit the resources of the province.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward Mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at noon yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Saturday next.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON le aves Simla to-day for Bombay, en route Home on ninety days' leave.

WE are glad to learn that on Saturday Colonel Fenton, who has been lying dangerously ill from enteric fever in the Walker Hospital, Simla, was distinctly better.

IT is notified that letters intended for Major Home and other attaches with the Russian Army in Manchuria should be addressed via St. Petersburg, and not via Tientsin, as they cannot be forwarded from the latter place.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd July 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 126,717 maunds and Rs. 24,188 in the earnings.

THE Mineral Syndicate of Bombay have secured a prospecting license for coal in certain Zemindaris in the Sambalpur district of the Central Provinces. Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay, have also started mineral prospecting operations in the Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts of the Central Provinces. The East India Iron and Steel Syndicate, Limited, London, have been granted a prospecting license for the Jubbulpure district of the Central Provinces. The Province of Berar which has hitherto not come under the "ken" of prospectors is also entering the field of exploitation, and applications have been made to the authorities for licenses for prospecting and exploring operations. Berar has, we believe, says "Capital," been a terra incognita in this respect, but may possess resources which only need prospecting and exploring for their discovery and working.

THE annual examination of the moors on the Duke of Devonshire's Bolton Abbey estate has just been completed. There are a larger number of birds than last year on some of the ground, while on other ground the birds seem to have been affected by disease. Some dead birds have been observed, but not in any quantity to cause anxiety. There are many young birds that will hardly be fit for shooting on the Twelfth. The birds are fully a fortnight earlier than last year, which is no doubt largely due to the excellent breeding season and the absence of frosts and thunderstorms.

A GREAT find in the way of medieval art is reported from Borgoa Mozzano, in Tuscany. Hitherto discovery has moatly confined itself to painting, but this time the benefit is to sculpture. In the church of St. Iacopo, behind an old disused altar, now closed off, there have been found two statues by Della Robbia, and pronounced to be among the finest work ever produced by that master. They are of colossal dimensions, and their existence was so utterly unknown that they had never been included in the inventories of the church property. Their value cannot be otherwise than very great.

OVERHEAD electric trams on the Madeleine-Colombes line were responsible for an accident sufficiently strange to raise a question as to whether a new electrical danger is indicated, or whether the cause is to be sought in some curious conditions hitherto unexplained. The conductor at the end of his journey was about to turn the arm from front to rear when in the act of swinging it by the cord something caused the springs to act as a powerful catapult, lifting the man eighteen feet in the air and hurling him a considerable distance on the roadway. When picked up he was found to have sustained fracture of the shoulder and both wrists.

PHOTOGRAPHERS have acquired the unenviable reputation in some quarters for consuming large quantities of water in pursuit of their hobby. As "Photography" points out, there is no real need why this should be done, since it has been shown over and over again that the prolonged washing of plates and prints that is usually practised is really needless, and that a series of washings, the plate or print being soaked and drained well between each change of water, will be more effectual than a continuous stream. From this it will be seen that a very little water is sufficient, if the necessary trouble be taken.

THERE has just been brought to light a hitherto unpublished and virtually unknown sonnet by Theophile Gautier. It is but a fragment, but it has a twofold interest, not less from its personal than from its historical associations. It was composed for the birthday of the late Princess Mathilde, who was then at St. Gratien, while the writer was at Versailles in full view of the horrors of the Commune during that fearful month of May, 1871. The lines contrast the havoc wrought by frenzied men with the beauties of nature around in that charming month, and express what was doubtless Gautier's sincere feeling of gratitude towards his benefactress. The sonnet opens with the following couplet:—

Paris burns: the sky's aglare
Whilst flow'ring May perfumes the air.

LIGHTNING has caused the destruction of the Italian village of Erbaretti, near Sabbia. While practically the whole adult population, male and female, was absent in fieldwork, a thunderstorm broke over the village, and lightning firing the roof of one of the houses, the flames spread rapidly until the whole hamlet was involved. Not a single house was saved. The people hurrying from the fields, made such poor efforts as they could, but the conflagration had then become irresistible even had the appliances been more adequate. Two aged men, both over 80, have been so completely burned that no trace of their bodies can be found among the wreckage.

A REPORT has been presented by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Public Petitions, with regard to the misapprehension by natives of India as to the nature of petitions which may be effectively presented to Parliament. It appears that many natives of this country are under the impression that Parliament can deal with judicial disputes and decisions for which the Privy Council is the final authority, and with executive acts of the local administration in respect of which the Secretary of State in Council is the final authority. Such petitions cannot be dealt with by Parliament, and the Committee desire by means of this report to put petitioners upon their guard, in order that they may be saved the expense of employing legal and other advisers to draw up elaborate statements of their cases. It appears that in India a class of legal practitioners, possibly in ignorance of the functions of the Committee on Public Petitions, encourages the transmission of such petitions as have been referred to, which are often framed like legal appeals and in some cases have fee-stamps attached. These petitions are a considerable source of profit to the legal practitioners concerned but they are of absolutely no value to the petitioners unless the case is one of such urgency and importance as to be formally brought to the notice of the House of Commons on the motion of a Member. This is scarcely ever the case, and almost all the petitions are merely buried in the appendices of the Report of the Committee on Public Petitions, where it is safe to say nobody ever reads them.

BENEATH THE TA PAGODA.

TALES OF THE WAR RETOLD AT LIAOYANG.

[BY DOUGLAS STORY.]

OUT from the north-west angle of Liaoyang there stands a pagoda, a monument to old time Manchu bravery and virtue. In the dull level of the plain it is notable as the Pyramid of Cheops in the Libyan desert. It commands the close packed Chinese city, the slatternly Russian town, the brightly-varnished railway cars of headquarters, the parade ground and the regimental camps, the Red Cross nestled in the trees across the millet fields. Wrapped about its base is a little pleasure ground, a place, of tramped walks and little square tables, of enamelled plates and candles stuck in bottles—the Earl's Court of Liaoyang.

Here, in the evening, what time the sparrows and the martins, the pigeons and the magpies flutter about the hoary head of the Ta Pagoda, the band of the 2nd Battalion of Sappers plays Rubinstein and Tschaikowsky, regimental marches and rude Slavonic melodies, sometimes chants a folk song.

Later, when the turquoise blue of the Manchurian twilight has deepened into night writes Mr. Douglas, Story the "Express" correspondent, we mingle here with the officers sojourning at headquarters, learn of their fights and their ambitions, discuss the war and its strategy, drink to the health of absent comrades, and on occasion, withhold our farewells till three o'clock of the morning.

COSMOPOLITAN GATHERING.

Our amusement is in each other, in the relaxation from strict discipline, in the makeshift presentment of the al fresco restaurants of the great capitals of Europe. We are a good-natured crowd and a self-respecting, happy in the companionship of our friends and not exacting in our demands for entertainment. It is here we welcome the newcomer, here we speed the parting warrior for the front upon the Yalu or down towards Port Arthur. Here we learn the last grim tidings of the billet found for a Japanese bullet in the breast of the captain we rode with at Yinhow, or the sub-colonel who shared his chainek with us on the way out from Mukden. Here we rub shoulders with generals of division and sub-lieutenants rosy from the military schools, with women from Odessa, and Shanghai, from the Broadway of New York, and the outer boulevards of Paris. Here we meet old friends of other campaigns or from acquaintanceships with the man who are making history in the Far East.

It was here I met Lieutenant Rebasoff, a young garde de frontiere, twenty-three years of age, clean cut and strong of limb, already a hero. With a detachment of a dozen of his men, he was down at Wafangkau, a fortnight ago, upon a scouting expedition. Suddenly the little party of Russians was surrounded and cut off by a squadron of Japanese under a major. The scouts wheeled and broke their way back through the ranks of the enemy. The Japanese major pursued and taunted them with fleeing. He was an officer trained at St. Petersburg, and his insults in Russian stung the boy lieutenant. The Japanese major swung his sabre and slashed at the head of Rebasoff. The Russian crouched along the barrel of his pony, avoided the blow, replied with an uppercut at his adversary till his sword's edge blunted against the vertebræ of the major's neck. The Japanese swayed from his saddle and died.

GRIM JOKING.

"See, they are a stiff-necked people, those Japanese!" remarked Rebasoff, showing me the dent on his service sword.

But the boy lieutenant's day's work was not yet accomplished. His quarter-master-sergeant was unhorsed, severely wounded, shot through the chest. Rebasoff caught the charger of the dead Japanese, mounted his wachtmeister upon it, rode away for the railway line. From the hilt of his hanger swings a Yapontzi trophy—the sword knot of the major. Beside it is the Russian red badge of courage.

It was here I heard the story of Captain Worolsoff, the sole survivor of Colonel Muller's battery of artillery from the cruel fight of Chiuliencheng. I had seen the captain in hospital, lying very quiet and very grey, with a leg shattered by fragments of a Japanese shell. He had told me nothing of the deed that had brought this disaster upon him, had merely taken from a purse at his bedside a jagged piece of iron and passed it to me, quietly smiling—sufficient comment from a soldier!

I heard his tale in the shade of the imperturbable pagoda, learned how, on that bloody first of May, he had stood by his guns as on parade, holding his men to their posts, demanding from them all the niceties of discipline—head back, chest out, shoulders square, feet properly at attention—till every officer of the battery was dead or wounded, and he at length, too, fell crippled by a bursting shrapnel.

SINISTER TALES.

There are other, more sinister, tales whispered across the tables in the evening light. I have been told by a colonel—an officer of undoubted probity—of his discovery of two dead Cossacks, with their throats cut, their tongues cut out, their breasts rudely carved with representations of the emblems upon their shoulder straps. But these are the deeds of the Chunchuses. War is very ugly out there in the outposts. The rules of Geneva yield to many exceptions.

Sadly as men comment upon these evidences of barbarity, there is a universal feeling that the Japanese themselves are indeed an enemy worthy of the respect of Russians. General Kuropatkin, in this General Order commanding good treatment for the wounded, reverence for the dead, calls them "our brave foe." Officers acknowledge their bravery and their chivalry.

It was in this garden, when news of the Japanese message of condolence with the Russians upon the loss of the Petropavlovsk and its gallant company of sailors reached Liaoyang, that an officer rose and proposed a toast to the enemy. The toast was received and drunk in all sincerity by those kind and simple soldiers of the Czar.

And so the old Ta Pagoda looks down and listens to the gossip of this twentieth century conflict, its bitter tragedies, and its rare comedies, its heroisms, and its pathos, as it has listened to similar tales of combat told in many varying tongues these last six hundred years and more. War has ever been a fruitful topic in the cycles of Cathay.

INDIAN COMMERCIAL MISSION TO PERSIA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The Government of India have been in correspondence with the Chamber of Commerce of the country respecting a commercial mission to Persia, which is to leave Bander Abbas for the Interior about the end of September. The mission is to strike northwards to Saidabad in Sirajan thence to Bahramabad in Rafsanjan, the chief centre of the cotton trade of the province and then to Kerman where the best means of developing trade and commerce could be investigated. It is proposed that the mission should next proceed to Bam and Narmashir an important centre on the Bander Abbas-Seistan trade route, and thence, taking the Gishu Pass en route, to the fertile valley of the Bampur river. The return journey will be via Magas, Kuhak, and the Kej valley to Gwadar or Passani. The tour would thus occupy nearly six months, but as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has indimated that the representative it wishes to send could not give up so much time to the work, the Government of India have expressed the opinion that the itinerary could be somewhat curtailed, if this course were found, with reference to the desirability of securing the services of a particular individual to be preferable. The British Consul at Kerman has reported that Parsee merchants are beginning to take considerable interest in the development of south eastern Persia, and has suggested that possibly some Parsee capitalist might either accompany the mission, or depute an agent on his behalf. The Government of India have asked the Chambers of Commerce to indicate other branches of the community whose interest in the trade and trade developments of south-eastern Persia might cause them to desire to be represented in the inquiry."

THE SCATTERED FLEET.

PLIGHT OF THE TSAREVITCH.

KAMIMURA'S VICTORY.

A COMMANDER'S DESPERATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The Russian cruiser Novik was not injured and had none killed on board. She coaled and left Tsingtau on Friday morning and was sighted on Saturday between Shanghai and Nagasaki.

The Askold lost fifteen killed and fifty wounded and was pierced by nearly two hundred shells.

The Taotai of Shanghai notified to the Askold and the Gromovoi to leave in twenty-four hours, but they demanded time to repair.

Admiral Togo's squadron was practically uninjured. The battleship Makassa suffered most, but remains in the fighting line.

The total Japanese casualties were 197.

Admiral Kamimura's casualties were slight.

The Japanese official account states that a Japanese officer boarding the Rechitelni found she had not disarmed and, while conferring with the Commander, the latter was heard directing the crew to blow up the vessel and then knocked the Japanese officer overboard. The fore magazine exploded killing and wounding fifteen. The Japanese vessel then seized the crew.

There is much rejoicing at Tokio over the naval victories.

Reuter wires from Tsingtau that the Tsarevitch bore the brunt of the fighting and was terribly punished. She lost fifteen killed and forty-five wounded.

The British India steamer Goorkha has been stopped and delayed half an hour off Sagres by the Russian cruiser Don which was recently the German liner Furst Bismarck.

LATER,

Reuter (Chifu) wires it is stated that a general attack on Port Arthur began at four o'clock this morning.

The Rechtelni was sighted near Elliott Islands on the 12th inst.

The Japanese Consul at Chifu says that the Japanese Government does not intend to surrender the Rechitelni.

A telegram from Tsingtau says that the flags of the Tsarevitch and three other Russian warships have been hauled down in the presence of the German Governor.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

Reuter wires from Chifu yesterday that Admiral Matussevitch has succumbed to his wounds in the hospital at Tsingtau.

The Tsarevitch has moved closer into the harbour in consequence of the demand of the Japanese that the Russians should come out and fight.

The German cruisers at Tsingtau are cleared for action.

A vivid despatch sent before his death by Admiral Matussevitch relates how the Russian fleet broke out from Port Arthur.

The Tsarevitch was so badly damaged in the prolonged fighting on the 10th inst., that she was unable to keep company with the rest of the squadron and was attacked at nightfall by the Japanese torpedo-boats. At daybreak she found herself off Tsingtau where she took refuge.

According to the statement of the Japanese Navy Department, the Rechitelni was attacked in consequence of her remaining undisarmed.

The Russians positively assert that she was disarmed.

* LONDON, AUGUST 14.

Reuter wires from Tokio to-day, that the Japanese fleet sighted the Russian Vladivostock Squadron at five o'clock this morning in the Korean Straits. An engagement began fifty minutes later resulting in the sinking of the Rurik. The cruisers Rossiya and Gromovoi escaped northwards severely damaged.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay received the following telegram on Sunday night from his Government :—

Admiral Kamimura reports : Our squadron after five hours' severe fighting with three ships of the Vladivostock squadron on the morning of the 14th instant, north of Tsushima, sank the Rurik. The other two ships apparently suffered heavily and fled north-ward. Our damages were slight.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning from the Japanese Government :—

A resumé of several reports so far received concerning the capture of the Russian destroyer at Chefoo is as follows : On the night of the 10th instant, while cruising in search of the dispersed Russian squadron, our destroyers Asashiwo and Kasumi sighted one apparently Russian destroyer steaming at full speed westward, and immediately pursued, but the latter disappeared in the darkness.

Continuing the search till next morning, they found the enemy's destroyer had fled into the port of Chefoo. They remained outside the territorial water till night vainly expecting her coming out, then entered Chefoo and found that the enemy's destroyer was the Rechitelni, and that there was no sign of her being dismantled.

Accordingly Lieutenant Terashima was sent to offer the Russian Commander the alternative either to leave the port before dawn or to surrender. The latter accepted neither, and while discussion was proceeding he ordered his men to destroy the machinery and to fire.

Then, suddenly taking Terashima, in his arms, he jumped overboard, and another Russian also jumped into the sea with a Japanese interpreter.

Then the other Russians commenced hostilities, and meanwhile the magazine of the Rechitelni exploded causing casualties among our men. The Rechitelni was then captured and towed out.

Our casualties were one killed and 14 wounded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

* LONDON, AUGUST 14.

Reuter wires from Wei-hai-Wei that the Russian destroyer Boorni has been beached and blown up [illegible] of the on the Shantung promontary. [illegible] officers and men have arrived at Wei-hei-Wei on foot.

Count Lamsdorff has requested the French Government to lodge a strong protest through the French Minister at Tokio on behalf of Russia against the breach of China's neutrality in connection with the capture of the Rechitelni.

The Russian Minister at Pekiag has been also instructed to protest against and warn China of the serious consequences which her permission of the breach of neutrality may entail.

* Appeared in our second edition of yesterday.

Colombo telegrams dated August 15 state :—

A large number of refugees are arriving at Chefoo daily from Port Arthur. They all agree that the fall of the stronghold is imminent.

A large division of the Japanese army is pressing onward towards the Russian naval station yard of Port Arthur, which is a very important strategic point.

Six thousand guards are stationed there, mines have been placed, wire entanglements laid, trenches dug, and elaborate defences prepared.

The Russian wounded and sick in Port Arthur are increasing daily. There are six hospitals and two hospital ships, but there is still an urgent demand for accommodation.

The provisions can still last out for three months, but vegitables and other daily necessities are becoming scarce.

The Russians are worn out with anxiety and fatigue and are longing for the fall of Port Arthur to settle their fate without further suffering.

There is very little cash in Port Arthur and the Russians have not received pay for a considerable time.

The captain and crew of the Hipsang have arrived at Chefoo.

They report that, when thirteen miles from Iron Island, a Russian destroyer signalled the Hipsang to stop, but before it was possible to comply with the order, the Hipsang was torpedoed and sank.

Five on boared were killed, and seven wounded by the explosion.

The captain and survivors of the crew were taken to Port Arthur, and afterwards released. They were put on a junk with no provisions and sent out to sea.

Subsequently they met a Japanese torpedo boat, which provided them with necessary food, and some time afterwards they were picked up and taken to Chefoo.

There were absolutely no fire-arms on board the Hipsang.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH DESTROYER LOST.

Sunk During Manœuvres.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

The British torpedo-boat destroyer Decoy has been sunk off the Scilly Islands in the course of manœuvres.

[The British torpedo-boat Destroyer Decoy was built by Thorneycroft and was launched in 1894. She was 185 feet long and 19 feet beam. Her displacement was 265 tons and she had a draught of 6 feet 3 in. Her indicated horse power was 4,200 and she was capable of a speed of 27·6 knots per hour. She was armed with one 12-pounder, and three 6-pounder quick firing guns and had 1 bow and 2 (twin) training torpedo tubes. Her complement numbered fifty men.]

TURKEY AND AMERICA.

Settlement of a Dispute.

The Turco-American dispute with reference to the losses suffered by the American missions in Armenia has practically been settled entirely in favour of the United States.

DEATH OF JUSTICE WRIGHT.

The death is announced of Sir Robert Wright, Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court.

[Sir Robert Samuel Wright, Kt., was born in 1839 and educated at Balliol College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1871 and was appointed Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in 1891. He was Ex-Officio Commissioner for England on the Railway and Canal Commission.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUGUST 15.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia with the English mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay at 12 noon to-day.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following is the position of the County Championship table up-to-date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Lancashire	22	15	0	7	15	100·00
Yorkshire	23	8	2	13	6	60·00
Kent	16	8	3	5	5	45·45
Notts	19	7	4	8	3	27·27
Sussex	20	5	3	12	2	25·00
Middlesex	14	6	4	4	2	20·00
Leicestershire	16	6	4	6	2	20·00
Warwickshire	15	5	4	6	1	11·11
Gloucestershire	15	5	5	5	0	00·00
Derbyshire	17	5	7	5	−2	−10·03
Worcestershire	15	3	7	5	−4	−40·00
Somerset	15	4	10	1	−3	−42·85
Surrey	23	4	10	9	−6	−42·85
Essex	18	2	10	6	−8	−66·66
Hampshire	14	1	11	2	−10	−83·33

BOARDING INSTITUTE FOR JAINS AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, AUGUST 15.

The foundation stone of the Jain Boarding Institute was laid by his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur at 2 p.m., to-day. The building is to be built by Shet Manekchand of Bombay for the Daxin Maharashtra Jain Samaj. A grand durbar of the Jains was held and in reply to their request his Highness has promised every help. The Political Agent and some European ladies and gentlemen were also present at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone.

THE SIMLA ART EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

The Simla Art Exhibition, which the Viceroy opens to-day, is one of the best there has been here for some years. The premier picture is a reposeful representation of a sunrise over water by Capt Molyneux. Mr. Pithiawalla's portrait of the late Mr. Tata which takes one of the Society's prizes is another of the good things of the Exhibition. A pleasing sunlit street scene by Sub-Conductor Graham takes the Lieut.-Governor's prize. Miss M. Westons "Autumn" which takes the Society's second prize for water-colours is an admirable bit of careful work. Capt. Popham's picture of a "Peasant ploughing on a misty autumn morning" which takes Mr. Ker's prize for water-colours is also excellent. Colonel Ommaney has some good impressionist portraits, Mr. W. Poole's colour sketches of Simla are bright and pleasing. Mr. Waterfield exhibits a noticeable garden picture. Mrs. Richards has some clever character sketches of Indian life. Mrs. M. Cowper's always pleasing work is well represented by some pictures of shipping. The miniature painting by Miss Carpendale, Miss Patterson and Miss Chambers is also noticeable and there are a number of good photographs including a remarkable telephotograph by Mr. C. Nickels. The Exhibition also includes some good wood-carving, curios, artware and needlework and interesting mutiny relics.

LATER.

A large gathering including H. E. Lady Ampthill were present at the opening of the Fine Art Exhibition here to-day by the Viceroy. The pictures are better this year than usual, some of the water colours being particularly good. The work exhibited by Miss A Smedley, Major A. Bythell, Miss M. Dowte, Mr. L. Scott, Mrs. A. Waterfied, Colonel Strahan and Mrs. A. Ker was especially admired.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

Lieutenant Home, 27th Punjabis, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Major Walton, 104th Rifles, has combined leave for 93 days outside India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, 76th Punjabis, has one year's extension in command of the regiment.

Major Burton, 94th Infantry, is appointed 2nd in command of that regiment vice Major Whittall transferred to command the 95th Infantry.

Lieut Routh, 57th Company has been posted to No. 6 Mountain battery.

Major Allen R. A. M. C. comes to India shortly on exchange with Lieut-Colonel Irvine.

Major Brownrigg R. E. has been placed under orders for duty in India.

It has been decided that eligibility for reward for passing in Punjabi by the higher standard shall be restricted to the condition of 10 years' residence in the Punjab only, without deference to service in other parts of India.

Lieutenant J. Martin, of the Ceylon-Mauritius Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 94th Russell's Infantry as a Double Company Officer.

Lieutenant W. S. Rich, the Cheshire Regiment, has been posted to the 1st Battalion on absorption.

The following officers embark for India on the 8th September to join their Corps:—Second-Lieutenants C. H. Peto. J. F. Neilson, and T. Bouch, 10th Hussars. ; Lieutenant K. Forbes-Robertson, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders ; Second-Lieutenant J. R. Boothby, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots ; and Second-Lieutenant R. A. L. Keith, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

Second-Lieutenant G. S. Kennedy, West Yorkshire Regiment, has been posted to the 1st Battalion.

Captain H. P. Strong, 103th Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Indore.

Lieutenant J. A. Bean, and Second-Lieutenants J. E. D. Prothero and A. G. McC. Cole have been transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant E. M. Smith, York and Lancaster Regiment, has been posted to the 1st Battalion.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. CASUALS.

The Bombay Gymkhana team opposed the Casuals last evening on the Cooperage ground in a match under the Rugby code. There was a large gathering of spectators to witness the game. From the kick off, play was even and for some time the ball was driven from end to end of the field. Later on the Gymkhana settled down and pressed the Casuals. They succeeded in securing a try which was unconverted but was shortly followed by the addition of a dropped goal. From this till half time, no further change came in the score. After changing ends, the Gymkhana showed considerable improvement and kept their opponents confined within their quarters practically for the rest of the time. Their score went on increasing at a rapid rate and four more trys and another drop goal were the outcome of the last half of the game. Of the five tries secured in the course of the game none was improved. When time came, the Gymkhana ran out winners by 23 points. Score :—

Bombay Gymkhana...5 Tries 2 Goals (25 points.)
Casuals ..... nil.

SURAT NOTES.

A Surat correspondent writes under Sunday's date.—There was a slight drizzling of rain on Monday night, and the whole of the next day we had some good showers. The whole fall averaged about an inch. More rain is still badly wanted all over this district, and nearly the whole of South Gujerat. There has been no sign of rain since Wednesday last.

Plague has taken a firm hold of the city and the disease seems to be in full swing now. The infection has spread all over the city. There were 81 cases of plague from the 6th to the 12th, while the total mortality during the same period was 321. The highest number of deaths from plague on a single day was 16, while the highest daily total of deaths was 54.

The Collector and District Magistrate has issued a proclamation enjoining all people in the city to report deaths occuring from any cause immediately to the Secretary of the Municipality or at the nearest Police Station. Failure to give information will make people liable to prosecution under Section 18 of the District Municipal Act. The old vigilance Committees which formerly looked in a way after this plague business, but which have been practically defunct for some time have been done away with altogether. A Hospital Assistant is to be entertained on plague duty for disinfecting houses in which plague cases occur.

Mr. Manilal Umedram Thakore, Barat-Law, of this city has been appointed acting Deputy Registrar on the original side of the Bombay High Court.

Mr. Trikamlal Dinanath, Dowan of the Dharampore State, will probably retire on pension from 1st January next. Mr. Jaykar of Bombay Educational Department, it is understood, will be likely to succeed Mr. Trikamlal as Dowan at Dharampore.

Mr. Chunial M. Gandhi, Vakil High Court, and Mr. Chandrashunker Bhimanand, retired Asst.-Engineer of the P. W. Department, are candidates for General Ward seat of the local Municipality in the bye-election to be held on the 24th Inst. Mr. Gandhi was disqualified from retaining his seat only lately, and has come out again to stand for election. Mr. Chandrashankar was a nominated Councillor in the last Corporation, and before that was also an elected Councillor for some time in the local Municipality. In view of his recent disqualification under orders of the Bombay Government and the explicit provision of the Municipal Act, it is thought to be very doubtful if Mr. Gandhi can at all stand for election again.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

DIFFICULTIES AT LHASSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 15.

The "Englishman's" correspondent, writing from Lhassa under date August 7th, states :—

There are some disquieting features in the general situation here. In the first place, the negotiations have not yet begun, the peace delegates studiously evading the question of a treaty, and turning the discussion to that of a trival matter, such as whether we should cut grass at one place or wood at another, whether the Mission should be allowed a house during their stay here, and so on.

Again, difficulty is already being experienced of collecting supplies. We are paying more than the market rates, but the quantities of grain brought in daily are decreasing, and are quite insufficient to feed the force and animals.

The Lhassa officials were warned two days ago that if more supplies were not forthcoming, we would be obliged to take them by force.

They replied they were unable to force the peasants to sell grain, and, besides, there was not sufficient grain in the vicinity of Lhassa to supply our needs.

This morning the General, with a thousand rifles and four guns, marched to the Daipung Monastery, about a mile from the camp.

This monastery is probably the largest in the world and contains between six and eight thousand monks.

It is a city in itself, with gold burnished roofs, and presents the appearance of great wealth.

A small party of mounted infantry was sent ahead with a letter informing the Abbot that we had come for supplies and would pay liberally.

If, however, supplies were not produced we would be obliged to take them by force, but in any case would pay. Large crowds of monks collected at the entrance, refused to take the letter, and warned the mounted infantry off. Finally they threw stones at them.

The mounted infantry then rode back to the main body, leaving the letter in a prominent place.

It was taken up by the monks, and presently a party appeared with a white flag, and seeing the troops deployed and the guns, they promised to bring all they could.

After some hours' delay, they produced about 100 maunds, mostly barley flour, and with this we had to be content.

So far there are no indications that the Lhassa people generally are resentful, and the market outside the camp continues crowded.

The other day when the General with his escort marched through the city on a visit to the Amban, even larger crowds than on the occasion of Colonel Younghusband's visit thronged the streets to view the procession.

As previously stated, a nearer acquaintance with the city shows it to be in a state of extreme filth, and no officer who has seen it once is desirous of visiting it again.

ENTERTAINMENT AT CUMBALLA HILL.

MR. JUSTICE AND MRS. CROWE.

"DAMODAR BHUVAN," the pretty family residence of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, looked at its best last evening, when an entertainment was given in honour of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Crowe by the "elite" of all classes of Bombay Society.

The presence on the occasion of the leading members of the various sections of the community bore evidence to the affection and esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Crowe have been held during their residence in this city. A reception committee of native gentlemen, with Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy as president, and Messrs. Tribhovan Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, R. S. Rustomji, and Rustom D. N. Wadia, as honorary secretaries, was responsible for the excellent arrangements which made the entertainment a complete success. The lawn, the garden grounds, and the approaches to the bungalow had been specially prepared for the entertainment. The costly and artistic appointments of the bungalow bespoke the taste of the owner, and were set off to the greatest advantage amidst the floods of light, from Kitson's lamps, incandescent lights and Rutnagar lamps, which were shed upon them from all directions. The Band of the Cheshire Regiment played a selection of music, and a native professor of legerdemain made a display of conjuring tricks, for the amusement of the guests. Refreshment tables were laid on the lawn as well as in the bungalow ; and the name of the caterer Mr F. Cornaglia, guaranteed excellence. The presence of Sister Eleanor Mary and some thirty nurses from the Jamsetjee Hospital, who all appeared in their snow-white costume, added to the other attractions of the spectacle. The guests were received at the main entrance by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and others. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Crowe, who arrived at 10 o'clock, were heartily welcomed by them and escorted into the reception hall, where social amenities were exchanged ; and time glided away imperceptibly in agreeable conversation. An adjournment was later on made to the refreshment tables.

Among those who had accepted invitations, and many of whom were present, were Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Justice, Mrs. and Miss Aston, Mr. Justice Batchelor, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Mackichan, Professor and Mrs. R. Scott, Mrs. Charlotte Geary, Mr. and Mrs McBain ; Messrs. Geo. C. Plinston, R. P. Lambert, J. Hall, Major and Mrs. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanders Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Coppleston, Mr. and Mrs. Minguna, Major and Mrs. Mayer, Colonel and Mrs. Dimmock, Mr. H. W. S. Dracup, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Roberts, Major C. E. Baynes, Messrs. A. H. S. Aston, M. S. Gubbay, N. W. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Lowndes, Miss Bower, Mr. and Mrs. Mangin, Lieut. Colonel Collie, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lund, Major Ashton Street, Mr. and Mrs. James Macdonald, Miss Cecil L. Burns, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. and Mrs. G. Prierde Saone, Commander and Mrs. Vale, Mr. C. T. Barrow, Mr. C. B. Jaffer son, Mr. W. S. Tinkler, Mr. T. H. Dodge, Sir Dinsha and Lady Petit, Mr F W Hanson, Mr. and Mrs Macnee, Major and Mrs. Childe, Mr. Basil Lang, Dr. A. Powell, Lieutenant-Colonal Boyd, Mr. A. E. Boyd, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Gray, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Brett, Mr. Marshal Reid, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Moses, Dr. and Mrs. Da Monte, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brooks, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kennedy, Mr. and Ms. James Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Nathan, Major and Mrs. Carnegy, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Dawson, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Rev. T. and Miss Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lang, Messrs. R. D. Setna, Mr. Mrs. and Miss L. N. Banajee, Messrs. Vizbhucandas Almaram, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Dharamsey Moraraji, Goculdas N. Virchand Dipchand, C. L. E., D. E. Watcha, Mr. Mrs and Miss. Cowasjee M. Setna, Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Masina, Dr. Mrs. and Miss. T. B. Nariman, Mr. Mrs and Misses H. N. Vakil, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Kanga, Mr Lukhmidas Bhimjee, Mr. and Mrs D. F. Wadia, Messrs N V Mundlik, Gordhandas, Goculddas Tejpal, Mir Aun Ali, D N Dady, Kamaria Ismailbhoy, Rao Bahadur Vaiyad, Messrs Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Gulam Husain Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Fazaibhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kursondas Mulbuldas, Rustomjee and Mrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Rustom S. Powalla, Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji S. Powalla, Mr. Purshotam Rai S. Zala, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Mody, Mr. Mrs and Miss J. D. Framjee, Mr. and Mrs Muljee Barbhaya, Mr. H. C. Coorlawalla, Mr and Mrs Rustom D. N. Wadia, Mr. D. D. Davar, Mr. and Mrs J. D. Davar, Mr. Mrs. and the Misses J. A. Wadia, the Misses D. N. Wadia, Mrs. and Misses H. A. Hormusjee, Mr. M. M. Cama, Mr. H. M. Cama Messrs. F. R. Vicaji, N. G. Wellinker, S. G. Welinker Mr, and Mrs. Cowasji D. Dubash, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, Nawabzada Nasrula Khan, Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji, Mr. Husain B. Tyebjee, Messrs Gordhanias Khatao, Moolraj Khatao, Narotum Morarjee Goculdas, Nadirshah B. Pirozsha, D. Ferreira, R. H. J. Rustomjee, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ghandy, Messrs S. S. Setlar, Jaferbhoy Rahimtoola, Mr. and Mrs H. C. Coyajee Dr. H. N. Servai, Messrs Chandulal Dayabhai, R M Jahveri, N V Gokhale, S R Bhandarkar etc.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The preliminary list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, on the 31st instant, includes, besides the answers to questions asked by honourable members, the explanation of the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1904-1905, and the consideration in detail of the Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

THE SOUTH CHINA REBELLION.

THE "Peking and Tientsin Times" says that Marshal Su is to be sent back to Kwangsi to redeem his character by another attempt to suppress the rebellion.

A Wuchow dispatch dated July 25th to the "China Mail" says :—The Viceroy who arrived here on July 19, intends, it is said, to start for Kweiling to-day. He is taking 2,500 soldiers up the Fu River, and sending 500 more up the West River.

A Nanking dispatch states that owing to the receipt of instructions from Peking, Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao has ordered the transport of a brigade of Kiangsu foreign modelled troops under the command of a well-known Taotai, named Tao, to start for Kwangsi via Hunan province, to assist the Governor of the former province in suppressing the insurrection there. It is further stated that, owing to the repeated mutiny of badly-paid troops in Kwangsi province, the Government forces there have been reduced one-half.

A Canton dispatch to Shanghai states that owing to an urgent command of the Throne that Viceroy Tsen Ch'un-hsuen should lose no time in starting for Kwangsi to suppress the rebellion there which has lately assumed serious proportions, his Excellency left Canton on the 18th July, for Wuchou, accompanied by a brigade of bodyguards and a large staff of civil and military mandarins. On the 16th his Excellency sent on ahead of him a large force of well-armed troops, well provided with quick-firing artillery, with instructions to await his coming in the vicinity of Wuchou. It is further stated that while in Kwangsi province his Excellency intends to pay special attention to the effective patrolling of the Kwangsi-Tongking frontier, in order to prevent insurgents from crossing into French territory and so causing international complications.

Wuchow, July 25,—This forenoon the three Chinese river gunboats, the "On Sai," a stern-wheeler ; the "Kwong Fuk," with to guns mounted on wheels on board ; and the Sui Tseng, said to have Viceroy on board : and two lunches ; with fourteen transports carrying about fifteen hundred soldiers, left Wuchow and proceeded up the West River.

The "China Mail" of July 30th states :—The rebels in Kwangsi have retreated from Young Fu Hsen to Young Ning Chow, and are at present fiercely attacking Sanwangshu and the regions around. During the last few days Chinese soldiers have been pouring in to relieve the situation.

LEOPARDS IN THE KANGRA VALLEY.

A PLUCKY BOY.

THE Kangra Valley correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes :—New blood has lately come into the district and as it probably came from the east the Kulu people will say that we have only had the refuse of their wild animals. But be that as it may they have come ; and they create havoc from Mundi to Palampur and have even spread terror in the otherwise calm Arcadian tract between the Nigel River and Gopalpore. The tea gardens at this latter place are celebrated and their fame has spread far and wide. Whether this was the attraction or whether it was only ordinary curiosity it is hard to say ; but a huge leopard visited the Gopalpore Tea Estate a few days ago and arriving about eleven o'clock in the morning took a good look round. After roaming about and, apparently satisfying himself that everything was going on all right he felt the pangs of hunger coming over him. There were Gaddis knocking about ; but no leopard even in the most extreme state of starvation would ever think of eating a Gaddi. The hospitality of the Manager of the Gopalpore Tea Estate is proverbial, and he has a "Mutton Club." The leopard soon got to find out this, and he, therefore, strolled into the precincts of the Club and made himself an honorary member straight away, quite unconventional and without any of the usual formalities. For tiffin he selected and seized the fattest sheep, But the boy who was in charge of the sheep would not allow this, so he caught the sheep by the hind legs and hung on to them while the leopard was tugging away at the other end, the boy yelling "blue murder" all the time. When this had gone on for a few minutes the Manager came riding up, and, observing the state of affairs, at once chipped into the game. He and the boy between them succeeded in rescuing the body of the sheep, but the leopard got the head. He contented himself with this for the time being, and it is a wonder that he didn't take more, and that he did not attack the Manager and the boy who deprived him of his meal. Now it requires more than an ordinary amount of courage to tear meat out of the maws of a famished leopard and although the courage of the Manager was something admirable yet the pluck of the shepherd boy was still greater and beyond all praise. The little fellow only thought about doing his duty and he never thought of his life which he risked to save his flock. I am sorry I do not know his name so that I could have given it.

The leopard for this time was disappointed, but not dismayed. He turned up a few days afterwards, in Pulyar village, as "bold as brass." A young girl, who was looking after cattle, spotted him hiding in some brushwood, and she gave the alarm to the villags. The people of the village are Giraths ; and the common Girath is not, as a rule, at all remarkable for physical courage, being, indeed, the most despicable coward in existence. About twelve Giraths armed themselves with trunks of bamboo trees about the average thickness of a man's leg, and they called them "lathis." Then they went out resolved to kill the leopard. They met the lambardar of a neighbouring village, a Rajput, and they told him what they intended to do. The Rajput made various irrelevant remarks on their pedigree, telling them, among other things, that they were fathers of asses and that their heads were made of mud. He then wound up by saying that no Girath ever yet killed a leopard, it takes a Rajput to do such things. He went off and got his gun, an old muzzle-loader from the time of Ranjit Sing, loaded it up with No. 4, shot, and set out with murderous designs on the leopard. The Giraths accompanied him and the whole party of men put the little girl in front of them in order, as they said, that she might point out where the leopard was in hiding. They might have driven for him, but that would have been too risky. At last the lambardar and the leopard came to see each other and the Rajput found that the appearance of the leopard did not at all improve on close acquaintance. He could not run away after what he had said to the Giraths ; and while he was [illegible] within himself as to what tactics he should adopt the leopard left him no choice, but flew out on him with a coughing roar and fastened on his left shoulder and arm, tearing at him and biting him savagely. But the man had his right hand free ; and turning his old gun so that the muzzle touched the leopard's head, he fired, blowing away half of the leopard's jaw. Then the brute let the man go, and, turning on the little girl, mauled her so badly that she died next day. That he should not have turned on any of the howling Giraths dancing about him is strange, but the fact that he attacked the little girl, who showed where he was hiding, goes to prove that the natives may be right when they say that a wild beat bears more spite for the person who tracks him down than for the man who shoots at him. Even a leopard looks upon the 'informer' as the most hateful of all crawlers on two feet. This leopard then, when he had sufficiently mauled the child, acted like the old wolf in Kryloff's fable ; he sat back his ears and went blindly for the whole crowd and before he was finally overcome he had severely mauled five more Giraths. And this was the very leopard that the little shepherd, a Rathi, robbed of his prey, which makes the boy's pluck all the more astonishing.

About the same time, another leopard killed a cow by the banks of the Nigel River. On examination it was found that there was not one single tooth mark on the cow, but only its neck was broken. The leopard came on to a rock on the right of the cow, jumped on to its neck, gave it one twist, and the cow dropped dead. After killing, the leopard carried his prey across the Nigel River, a broad mountain stream, about five feet deep. Now I can fancy I hear low long whistles, and ostentatious clearing of throats, and sorrowful laughs and requests to "pass the salt," and whispers about handing him the kettle. But I like Mr. Micawber, look my fellow-man straight in the face and say, "my dear sir, all these are positive facts, not in the least exaggerated; and they are facts which can be corroborated by a good many very reliable witnesses, if need be."

MR. F. H. PLUMACHER, United States Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, reports that two doctors of Medallin, Colombia, announce that they have discovered the true microbe of malaria. They say it can be developed in mediums prepared with the flowers of eruthrina, umbross, and ducara.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Marine Underwriters and War Risks.

COTTON TRADE TOPICS.

THE MARKET FOR OILS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

THE recent seizures of neutral shipping by Russian cruisers, and even the sinking of that valuable steamer the Knight Commander with her cargo, have been no great misfortune for marine underwriters. It appears that until quite recently shipowners have been decidedly sceptical as to the seriousness of war risks, and either have sought to have the risk covered by the ordinary insurance policy or, when that became impossible, have been disposed to take the risk themselves. But the activity of the Vladivostok squadron and the Volunteer Fleet has induced quite a rush to Lloyd's and other marine offices for insurance against "capture and seizure," and premiums have been cheerfully paid which a few weeks ago would have been asked in vain. Mr. Balfour's announcement in the House of Commons yesterday will, in these circumstances, be particularly agreeable to underwriters who have taken large 'lines' at fair rates during the scare.

The determination of the Spinners' Federation to revert to a forty hours' week during August, or an equivalent in extended holidays, coincides with the suggestion from the Executive of the Bolton Association that the members of this organisation should work short time during August and September. This seems to point to something like a community of interest, though we must suppose that there is no formal connection between the action of the two executives. The margins of Oldham spinners have notoriously suffered during the recent rise in values and it is said that Bolton spinners have fared even worse. They have, however, a period of comparative prosperity to look back upon.

We all know that there is a considerable curtailment of the production of cotton piece goods in the United States, and the New York "Journal of Commerce" has been making an attempt to estimate its extent. Inquiries were addressed to the 700 piece-goods mills in the country as to the extent of curtailment during the season and the extent of present curtailment. Answers were received from 228 mills, which represent a third of the entire production, and it is a nice point how far these may be considered representative. The summary of these returns is as follows :—

	Season's curtailment. Per cent.	Recent curtailment. Per cent.
Northern mills	13	17
Southern mills	14	23
United States	15	21

"Allowing for the fact," says the "Journal of Commerce," "that a good many mills which have curtailed their operations were unwilling to answer, it seems safe to say that the season's curtailment in the whole country has been not less than 15 to 20 per cent, and that recently it has been going on at even a higher ratio than this. Some good authorities believe that this curtailment has merely prevented the accumulation of what would have been a very uncomfortable surplus ; and the fact appears to be that goods can be had freely in the Fall River market even if a strike does take place." This was published on July 20, and since then the strike has, of course, become an accomplished fact. No analysis of the returns is given, but a cursory inspection shows that there is a great deal of short time in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

The official report of the Zurich Conference will be found interesting in its indication of the opinions of various Continental spinners upon the short-time question. For instance, Herr Kuffler, of Austria, said :—"Any such movement has only a chance of success if the interests are the same. Nobody can contend that it is in the interests of a man who has a supply of cotton for six or eight months, and is able to sell his yarn at a profit on the price of the cotton as he has got it, to stop his mill. Moreover, the labour question is very different in different countries." Then follows what is, in form at least, a rather curious suggestion. It is that "short time should not be organised by the organisation of various countries, but individually." That is to say, that at certain times it might be to the interest of a majority of spinners to work short time and of a minority, scattered over the world to run full time. "It is not a matter whether they are German or French or Swiss spindles. If you can get enough cotton-using spindles in the world to fall into line to make the movement effective, that is the only thing to save enough cotton to break the corner. I think that would have a much better effect than to try to get the countries together." Of course the awkward part of such an arrangement is that those who curtail production are ensuring a capital trade for those who work. One of the Lancashire delegates suggested to Herr Kuffler a way out of the difficulty :—"During the present season a company I am connected with bought cotton for a considerable length of time ahead for the purpose of using it. Speculation ran the cotton up. We said, 'very well. If you think cotton is worth such an amount of money we will send it back to Liverpool, and go on short time ; and we did." But here, again, another difficulty might have arisen if the company had had contracts to deliver their full production.

In their financial letter dated New York, July 16, Messrs. Henry Clews and Co. remark that good crop prospects are already exerting a stimulating effect upon business, and distributors in the Western and Southern States are looking forward to a good autumn trade. The crop outlook is summed up as follows :—"Our corn crop, if it reaches 2,500,000,000 bushels, should yield the growers about dols. 1,000,000,000, to say nothing of its added value in the shape of pork and beef. Our cotton crop, if it reaches 11,000,000 bales, will yield about dols. 400,000,000 to growers, to say nothing of the profits to railroads, exporters, and manufacturers. So that from these two crops alone the country's wealth will be augmented by more than 1,500 million dollars. Other crops are doing fairly well, and there are no important reports of shortage in any direction. Of course damage from drought now and frost later is possible, even probable, for cotton nearly always deteriorates in August and September. Yet all the crops have made such good progress and attained such strength as to be able to withstand unfavourable conditions exceptionally well. The only exception is in wheat, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska having suffered injury by excessive rains estimated at about 25,000,000 bushels. But a 600,000,000 crop is expected, which is only 37 millions below last year, and the price, it should be noted, is about 20c. higher than a year ago."

Besides the prospect of good crops there are, it is claimed, several very hopeful features in the present economic situation of the United States. It appears that large owners of securities have been giving powerful support to the market, and "have come to the conclusion that the present is a good opportunity to put values back again on a more normal level."

than that of the United States, and considerably more so than that of cautious foreign investors in American securities.

The United States Department of Agriculture is now assailed by the Texas cotton planters, who seem to be getting alarmed at the favourable crop reports. At the recent Congress of the Texas Cotton Growers' Association resolutions were adopted recommending a new system in gathering data for the monthly report, as the farming industries are greatly injured by erroneous reports on crop conditions issued by the Department of Agriculture, the said erroneous reports being impositions upon the Department by parties interested in depressing the market by sending in exaggerated reports on the condition of the cotton crop." The proposed remedy is the employment of a capable and disinterested agent to each county, on whose reports the general report should be solely based. A further recommendation by the Congress is "that Congress should pass a law compelling public ginners to number consecutively each bale of cotton ginned, and to report to the Department of Agriculture each Monday the number of bales ginned the previous week, and that a general summary of such reports be published by the Department on the following Monday.

It is reported that the consumption of edible oils in Great Britain is increasing, but whether this be true or not, there can be no doubt that we have room for a great expansion in the use of this kind of food. There may be many reasons why oil is not so readily recognised here as a valuable food product; but unquestionably one important reason why the middle and poorer classes of the community do not consume food-oils is that the article is not offered to them at anything like a fair price. Fine olive oils, such as are used extensively by the poor in Spain and Italy, are to be had wholesale at some £32 to £33 per ton, or say 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. per gallon; and if there were a large demand for these oils in pints and quarts there seems no reason why they should not be supplied to the public at 6d. per pint bottle with a plentiful margin of profit for the retailer. Edible cotton oils might be retailed at considerably lower rates, certainly at 4d. per pint bottle. Of course this business would not pay the retailer to any great extent until it was fully developed and the demand created; but it might be worth the trouble if provision dealers would combine to bring edible oils before the public at reasonable rates. While oil at retail prices is still the dearest of all fats considered as a food it is not likely that any large sale can be obtained for it.

The rise in the value of linseed oil which began in May last appears to have received a check during the past few days. The lowest price touched this year, and indeed for several years past, was on the last market-day of April (29th), and was £13. 12s. 6d. per ton in London and £11 17s. 6d. in Hull. These being practically record prices, it is not surprising that a good deal of buying for stock took place, the movement being encouraged by the fact that linseed oil consumers prefer to mature their oil before using it. The slow upward tendency brought the price to £18 in London and £15. 17s. 6d. in Hull by the middle of the present month. The question of interest to dealers is now whether this inclination to buy largely for stock is passing away, and, if so, whether the very large arrivals of seed will bring down the market to the level of last April. In this connection it may be useful to remember that not only have actual arrivals of linseed in this market been greatly in excess of former years—the figures showing up to the present time about 50 per cent over those of last year,—but that the quantities now afloat for the United Kingdom are also proportionately large. The excess is almost entirely from the Argentine, and bears out very completely the consular estimate of the Argentine linseed crop published in May last. A feature of the market is the rise in the United States prices for linseed oil, but this not yet sufficient in extent to draw linseed from the Argentine, and we have already so much of this seed that any movement in such a direction could scarcely affect our supplies for the present year.

The "Iron and Coal Trades Review" draws attention to the interesting fact that at the present time, so far as is known, not a single ton of steel rails is being made in British territory outside of Great Britain, although the rail consumption of Greater Britain reaches 350,000 tons a year. Three attempts have been made, and all have failed. The first of these was the enterprise of the Steel Company of Canada, Limited, started in 1873 at Londonderry, Nova Scotia, by strong syndicate, of which the late Sir William Siemens was chairman, with a capital of two and half million dollars. This concern came hopelessly to grief, having been almost half a century before its time. The next attempt was that of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company in Nova Scotia, which also failed so far as steel rail manufacturing was concerned, and stopped rail making abruptly without assigning adequate cause. The third enterprise was that of the 'Soo," in Ontario, which also came to grief, being over-capitalished and not equal to the demands of the hour.

HAMMERS AND EGGS.

I have seen hammers, weighing many tons each and operated by steam, that would crack an egg without crushing it, and yet at one blow smash a lump of iron as big as your head as flat and thin as this sheet of paper. There are several such hammers at Essen, in Prussia, where the German Emperor's big guns are made, and at Armstrong's foundry, by the river Tyne, in England.

I have looked at these hammers with admiration and awe. They are things to take one's hat off to. Oh, to have the power of a thunderbolt combined with muscular control that would enable me to take a moth between my thumb and finger without brushing the flour from its wings! And health, too, of course, health which should never, since I began to breathe, have been modified by an ache, a weakness or any physical suggestion that this condition would ever end.

But there! if wishes were horses beggars might ride.

Whether the Creator so intended it I cannot say, but every human life falls short of the ideal.

Here is an extract from a letter written by Mrs. H. G. Oosthuizen, who lives at Stand 875, Kruger Street, Burghersdorp, Transvaal, on April 14 of this year, 1904, in which she tells you exactly how she suffered and what the chief symptoms were. If you are suffering from pains in the stomach, or kidneys or from rheumatism, or have any of the symptoms she describes, it would be well for you to act on the recommendation she gives when she tells you what cured her. She says: "For nearly fifteen years I suffered from kidney complaint. I was hardly ever free from rheumatism, pains and backache. I became so ill at last that while in the Women's Camp at Bloemfontein, during the war I was taken into hospital and there remained for over two months. The treatment given me by the hospital doctors gave temporary relief and I was discharged from hospital. The rough conditions under which we were living at the time away from all home comforts did not tend toward building up my already shattered state of health. Having some friends in the camp who had been cured by mother Seigel's Syrup, I visited them and from them heard the wonders of that remedy. I purchased two bottles and began to feel my health improve. I continued using the Syrup until I was completely cured."

There is no mistaking that story—it is a plain and simple one. But perhaps you would like to know more about the wonderful curative effects of this remarkable medicine in another case—this time the patient being a man. If so, read the accompanying extract from a letter written on March 27th, this same year, 1904 by Mr. X. Norodien, of the Malay Location, Johannesburg. He says: "For nine years I suffered from severe pains in the vicinity of the kidneys, lost my appetite completely, and could only take milk and beef tea; anything more substantial would not remain in the stomach. I became so ill that I was forced to take to my bed. A doctor treated me for almost two months, but without success. On arriving at Cape Town at the outbreak of hostilities, a Malay friend told me of the wonderful qualities of Mother Seigel's Syrup. One bottle relieved me, and now I am never without a bottle in my house."

Only one bottle he says, cured him, but he has such confidence in the remedy that he keeps it always handy. He can eat and enjoy and digest his food now. Without fire, no heat. Without digested food, no strength. That's Nature's law. Relief and cure for digestive disorders reside in Mother Seigel's Syrup. Cases on which excellent doctors have looked in despair are daily cured by it, and it is constantly adding to the working strength and happiness of the world.

CLAIM AGAINST A LATE MILL SUPERINTENDENT.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, at the High Court yesterday, disposed of a rule nisi granted by Mr. Justice Aston on the 18th May last, calling upon the widow and other legal representatives of the late Mr. D. C. Athaide, superintendent of the several mills working under the agency of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., to show cause why certain properties acquired by Mr. Athaide should not vest in a Receiver to be appointed by the Court. The Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co., moved the rule absolute, Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared to show cause against the rule.

Mr. Scott said Mr. Lowndes being engaged in another Court, had asked him to read the affidavits. It was a claim by the various Companies working under the agency of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. against their late superintendent, Mr. Athaide, on the, ground that the properties in question had been acquired by fraud. They consisted of certain immovable properties, of insurance policies for Rs. 1,45,000, and Rs. 33,500 lent on a mortgage of property belonging to the Dabul Church in Girgaum, etc. The defalcations and unbezzlements alleged to have been committed by Athaide amounted to about five lakhs of rupees. On the discovery of some of these misappropriations, criminal proceedings were take against Athaide, who, before he could be placed on his trial, committed suicide. At the time the application was made to Mr. Justice Aston, an interim order was not passed, as the defendants undertook not to deal with the property. From 1894 Athaide was appointed superintendent of the mills on a salary of Rs. 500, which in 1896 was raised to Rs. 600. It was believed that from 1897 to 1903 he had misappropriated unpaid wages of employes of the mills under his charge at a rate of from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 per month. He did not refund these wages as he was bound to do, and made the clerks, who were under his absolute control, to falsify the books of accounts. In this manner, he was supposed to have misappropriated Rs. 2,50 000. In October 1903, when enquireis were set a foot against Athaide, he caused to be destroyed or mutilated several cash books, receipt books, and other documents, which had prevented the plaintiffs from being able to trace the whole of the defalcations, which, as already stated, amounted to five lakhs of rupees. Athaide had disposed of cotton waste valued at over Rs. 78,000, and using the clerical staff under him and making them his tools, some by bribery, he had not accounted satisfactorily for the amount. He paid on the several insurance policies he had effected the annual premia of Rs. 5,000, which amounted to close upon his salary for the year. In February last, an information was lodged against him in the Police Court, and a warrant was obtained for his arrest. He was released on bail, and on the same night he committed suicide by taking strychnine. Taking into consideration the salary he received, and the way in which he lived, he could not have afforded, as he did, to send a son to be educated in England, and remit to him amounts equivalent to his salary. He, moreover, acquired various properties, paid heavy premia on policies, and lent money on mortgage and otherwise. In defending his wife, Mrs. Athaide, on a charge under the Abkari Act in the Police Court, he spent about Rs. 20,000. As to the evidence against Athaide, there was several persons employed by him in these transactions, and his confidential clerk, Balkrishna Chintaman. The only point of objection advanced for the defence so far as counsel was aware, was that Athaide had, prior to 1897, invested in property over one lakh of rupees, and as its acquisition was before the alleged date of the fraud, it should not be touched by the order. The plaintiffs' reply to this was that prior to 1897, he took only a part of the monies, but that gradually he grew bolder and bolder, and did not scruple to appropriate the whole. For the purposes of the pay-sheets and paying off the operatives and others, from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 90,000 were entrusted to Athaide. In the matter of the sale of cotton waste, from the Jamshed Mill alone a difference of Rs. 2,878 was discovered. The whole amount received by Athaide was Rs.18,084, whereas he accounted for only Rs, 15,206. On 25th November 1903, Athaide, had made a declaration before the Registrar that he had purchased several of the immovable properties on behalf of his brother, the Rev. Francis Xavier Athaide, a priest in Portugal, whose agent he was and to whose absolute ownership they belonged.

The Judge inquired whether the brother had been made a party to the suit.

The Advocate-General replied in the negative and said it was ultimately contended that the reverend gentleman was a trustee only of a Trust created for the benefit of Athaide's children. Continuing the learned counsel stated not only was there evidence of the large remittances made by Athaide to England to his son but of his having taken away quantities of timber belonging to the mill and of his having utilised the labour of workmen belonging to the mills in the building of his properties. It was probable, there were other claims, and if necessary, the plaintiffs asked for administration, among other things; now, the defendants contended they had found out a will. If it was a genuine will, the first and the second defendants were appointed executors. Then the estate should be administered by the Court for the benefit of the creditors. Of the properties acquired before the year 1897 were two, one of them being situated in Cavel Street, from which an income of Rs 1,000 per month was derived. This the defendants wanted to remain in possession of, to spend in litigation. What the plaintiffs contended against this claim that these properties had also been acquired from their money. There was another affidavit by Mr. Leslie dated 6th August in connection with this acquisition. It stated, among other things, that Mr. Athaide, began as head clerk in the Empress Mills in the year 1880 on a salary of Rs. 60. In the same affidavit was stated that between 1884 and 1896, Mr. Athaide refunded Rs. 41,400 of unpaid wages; whereas he should have refunded Rs. 2,42,700, thus misappropriating over two lakhs of rupees.

Balkrishna Chintaman's affidavit was dated 15th July. He was originally charged in the police case, but obtained a pardon on condition of his disclosing the true state of affairs relating to all transactions which had taken place through him, and otherwise assisting the plaintiffs in finding out the frauds. Balkrishna said he was under the employment of the plaintiffs as a cashier. Athaide had under his control two Assistant Superintendents, the head clerks of the different mills, and other clerical staff. Sale of "waste" was under Athaide's absolute control. He kept Athaide's private books. Athaide's house-hold expenses were over Rs. 600 per month, and his pay was not sufficient to cover his household expenses, and pay the municipal taxes. In the purchase of the properties, valued at over one lakh of rupees, moneys derived from the sale of "waste", and the balance of unpaid wages of employes, were used. Athaide was a cautious man, and made him account for every pie spent for him. Athaide's books were systematically kept by him for the last ten years; Athaide initialled every item. The Advocate General handed over a book to the Judge, which, began from April 1902 and ended with December 1903. It was one of the books seized by the police under the warrant. The Advocate-General added in reading from Balkrishna's affidavit, that when the amount was found insufficient for the expenses, Balkrishna used to draw money from the sale of "waste," and credited the same in Athaide's private account, without mentioning anything.

Mr. Lowndes, in showing cause against the rule, said that there was the independent testimony of Dr. Pinto to show that long before the year 1897, in fact, from about 1883, Athaide began dealing largely in shares. Frankly speaking, the plaintiffs had not found out anything against the defendant's before 1897. There were only suspicions, suppositions, and the evidence of tainted witnesses, but these could not constitute a "prima facie" case against the defendants. Mr. Leslie personally did not know anything of the matter, and the plaintiffs were not in a position to assert that every pie Athaide had acquired was by fraud. Properties purchased so far back as 1889 and 1890 could not be classed with properties acquired since 1897. If the plaintiffs wanted a receiver, well, let them have one; it was only on account of properties acquired previous to 1897 that he resisted the rule. By this, the other side wanted to deprive them of the sinews of war, and neglected the nucleus. Though there were no formal account books of the business transactions of Athaide, there were memos, scraps, and slips, and it was well-known how fast money was acquired in these days all over the world. In the appointment of a receiver was to be seen there was no waste of property, and if the other side insisted in including properties acquired previous to 1897 in the administration, he (counsel) would insist on his right of cross-examining everyone of the witnesses, including Mr. Leslie. The defendants would undertake not to part with the properties remaining in their possession; the rents of those were about Rs. 500 per month. Since 1897, three policies, amounting to Rs. 50,000 had been acquired; the others were effected before that.

A short consultation took place between the Advocate General and Mr. Lowndes, as the result of which a consent order was agreed upon and obtained from Mr Justice Tyabji. It was to the effect that the rule should be made absolute with regard to properties mentioned in schedule A. of Mr. Leslie's affidavit of 17th May; also, with regard to the policies mentioned in the plaint and the mortgage debt, with the exception of one policy for Rs 15,000, dated 23th November 1894, in the Positive Government Life Assurance Company. Defendants undertook not to part with other immovable properties, if any, than mentioned in the list annexed to the plaint, and should keep an account of their rents and profits. In virtue of an agreement between the solicitors of both parties, Mr. Limji N. Banaji the Prothonotary, was appointed receiver of the properties, and on his not taking it up, Mr. Macleod, the Official Assignee. Remuneration of the receiver was to be fixed hereafter; the receiver should take possession of the books and documents, which were now in charge of the police.

A RETIRED ANGLO-INDIAN IN TROUBLE.

At the Bedford Borough Petty Sessions on July 18, Mr. Matthew R. Weld, 44, Shakespeare-road, was charged with threatening Harold Ernest C. Otway, two days' previously—Mr. Morrison prosecuted.

Mr. Morrison said the informant came to reside in Bedford last year. Defendant was a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, and had resided in Bedford several years. Both were members of the Town and County Club. On the 11th July, the informant met the defendant at the Club for the first time, and asked him to go home with him to have a smoke. Defendant behaved in a very eccentric manner, recited poetry, and eventually left about 1-30 a.m.—Defendant: That's all false. They asked me to recite poetry, and Mr. Otway said, "Look at his brain; it is full of poetry." I am tired and faint, and I must get an adjournment.

Harold Ernest Carlyn Otway, 30, The Embankment, a retired member of the Diplomatic Service, said he was introduced to defendant on July 11 at the County Club. Defendant told him that his wife and daughter had left him and as he seemed "down" complainant invited him home for a smoke to cheer him up. He noticed his manner was peculiar; he was very talkative and recited poetry and would not leave until about 1-30 a. m. Witness's wife was present. The next day they were just finishing dinner about 8, when the door being opened, defendant walked straight through bringing a crab with him. They asked him to have some roast beef, and he ate the crab mixed with the roast beef. With some difficulty he got defendant away to the Club, but he would only go on the promise that he should be brought back again. After they came back from the Club he wanted to kiss Mrs. Otways hand, the toe of her boot and the hem of her dress. He left about 1-30 a.m. On Wednesday, he came again about half-past three, and stayed to seven. They all went out into the garden and he lay on the ground and said, "Oh do let me lie here. I can live here all my life," or words to that effect. He then kissed his wife's hand—Defendant, And did she slap my face (laughter)—No but you deserved it (laughter).—Continuing witness said he brought a lot of roses and would persist in sticking them in witness's wife's hair and about her face. The next day was Regatta Day and they watched it from the Club Balcony. Defendant came in and out several times looking for them.

At this juncture, defendant had some extract of beef sent to him, and he asked for the case to be stopped while he drank it, as he said he was faint and almost dead.

Witness, continuing, said when defendant caught sight of them they made off at a half-run, defendant following, and waving his hand. Witness went to defendant, and said, "How dare you keep following us. I won't stand it, as I am not accustomed to be followed about like this." Defendant then turned round and went back. On Friday evening, at 11-10, he heard a terrific hammering with his front door knocker. His wife and he rushed to the door, and both called out, "Who's there, what's the matter?" The only reply was a thumping knock, with a very heavy weapon or stick. Then defendant said, "It's me."—Defendant: I do not think I said "It's me." I do not generally disregard grammar. Are you sure of the voice.?—Complainant said he knew the voice. he shouted out I want to get at that drunken beast of a husband, so as to kill him, if he will only come out here. If I cannot get at him now I will watch one night when he is leaving the Club and kill him; I will not assault him in the Club for fear of being turned out." The door was damaged, two panels were split, and the blows must have been very heavy. Witness felt himself in danger of his life, and was actually in fear, and was afraid to go out by reason of defendant's conduct and threats. He was not actuated any way by malice or vindictive feeling; he only wished to be protected.

Defendant said he had been very wretched for the last few months. He had to defend himself, and asked leave to sit at the table by the side of the Chief Constable. (This was granted). Continuing defendant said he was arrested by Inspector Gordon on Saturday night, and taken to have an interview with the Chief Constable. He was told that there was a warrant for him, and that he must wait to see Mr. Thody before he could get bail. His son, who came down on Saturday to stay over Sunday with him, was searching all over the town for him. If he had known he could have got Mr. Trobhey or young Mr. Sharman to see about bailing him but he (defendant) had been kept ever since in the Police Station, and had had bad sleep. If the case could be adjourned until to-morrow, and he was let out on bail, he could get some rest and be prepared to fight the case.

The Chairman said he thought it would be better to go on because if there were an adjournment the Bench would require substantial bail.

Defendant said he had promised Mr. Thody that there was not the least chance of his attacking the complainant again. He had also offered to pay for the damage to the door. He never knew but that they were the best of friends and had not the least idea of running after the complainant.

The Chairman: You can sit down and then you will not be so exhausted. The adjournment can only be allowed if you name sureties.

Defendant: I think Capt. Ditmas and Col. Campbell will be security for me. I am very sorry it happened. In the manner in which I have been shut up, and not let out I have been utterly unable to do anything. If you will let me out in custody I will go round to my friends and see if I can find security. I believe Sir Philip Payne would be surety for me.

The Clerk said the Bench would not grant bail. If defendant wished for a remand it would be in custody.

Defendant then proceeded to cross-examine the complainant, who said defendant started reciting poetry almost directly he got inside witness's house. He was not asked—(Defendant here interpolated that he had since being in custody given the poor police some poetry, and that one (Det. Tingey) had got quite thin upon it (loud laughter).)

The Chairman remarked that they had heard as much as they could that day. They had decided to adjourn the case until Wednesday at 11, the defendant in the meantime to be medically examined.

Defendant said Dr. Nash had already examined him, and he asked Inspr. Gordon what he said.

Inspr. Gordon: He said you were not responsible for your actons or capable of managing your own affairs. He was very sorry, but he had never seen you in that state before.

THE BUILDING OF A CITY.

THE promoters of the Garden City scheme are determined that no time shall be lost in perfecting their original enterprise.

Already considerable progress has been made in the development of the company's 3800 acres near Hitchin and the directors confidently anticipate that within a few years a medium-sized town managing its own public-houses, light and water supply, libraries and tramways, will have arisen on what is at present a large tract of pasture land.

The company are at present constructing roads in various parts of the estate, some of which will be flanked on either side with trees and will be sixty feet wide.

They are also making sewage works, railway sidings and a large reservoir descending 150ft. to all parts of the city and capable of supplying 250,000 gallons daily.

The Great Northern Railway Company have built a station at Letchworth in the centre of the site which was used for the first time on Saturday.

For the success of such an ambitious scheme as this a great deal must necessarily depend upon the number of manufacturers and employers of labour who can be induced to commence operations in the city. The statement of the manager (Mr. Thomas Adams) therefore to a number of shareholders who had been over the estate, that so far about six prominent firms had practically promised to remove their works from London to the Garden City, was very satisfactory. These firms employ from 200 to 300 hands each, who, together with those dependent upon them, will form a substantial nucleus of the future town.

Amongst those who are shortly starting factories there may be mentioned Messrs. T. W. Idris and Co, Limited, the mineral-water manufacturers (this firm are also starting a large laundry), and Messrs. Ewart and Co. of King's Cross.

A NOTABLE FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE.

THE announcement that Miss Pauline Astor, only daughter of Mr. William Waldorf Astor, the well-known millionaire, is to wed Captain Herbert Spender-Clay formerly of the Life Guards, revives recollection of a remarkable trial seven years ago which led to a lord being sent to five years' penal servitude for having obtained Captain Spender-Clay's (then a subaltern) signature to promissory notes by false representations. Mr. Astor, a naturalised British subject since 1899, is credited with a fortune of twenty millions sterling. Miss Astor is tall, handsome, and very popular in London society.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JULY 29.

AMBIGUOUS.

HUXLEY loved not degrees, but he had to have one; and, anticipating the donning of the red gown, informed his friends that after that he would look to be treated as a person of respectability. I have done my best to avoid that misfortune, but it's of no use. [illegible] which paid him the compliment as it had done to Darwin two years earlier. But he let his friend have no false notion as to the honour bestowed. Pusey, he declared, had been making inquiry as to who were the blackest heretics of the list proposed. He was glad to assent to your being proposed Huxley assured Darwin, in order to keep out seven devils worse than the first! Which reminds one of acertain archdeacon who forbade a friend to call him Doctor, saying, If you call me Doctor I will do the same to you. Oh, but you can't, replied the other I am not a Doctor. You soon will be, was the answer. I'll be d——d if I am, came the retort.

ONE-MAN PRESS-GANG.

Recent events in connection with the Dardanelles and the Red Sea have brought back to the mind of the middle-aged of us the songs which were sung when we were all declaring and meaning that the Russians shall not have Constantinople. It makes it interesting to remember that this is the anniversary of the death of a man who was credited with having brought more men into the Navy in time of war than all the press-gangs put together, Charles Dibdin was one of the most extraordinary men of his own or any other age. He who could write Tom Bowling and Poor Jack in half an hour apiece was a genius. But never man before or since had so many enemies, and very few deserved more than Dibdin.

A TALE OF LADY NICOTINE.

Whatever the farmer, perjuring his soul, may tell you to the contrary, the fruit-grower says the present summer is giving him phenomenally fine crops. Filberts are as big as walnuts, cherries the size of plums, and strawberries have been as big as tomatoes. Not the biggest fruit is invariably the best, nor that best tended in growing, which brings me to a tale of tragedy. A friend of mine bought an estate in the West Indies, and decided on tobacco cultivation. The best seed that the world supplied he purchased, and his manager planted it in 24 feet of mould—and such mould—mould that would make bananas grow on a billiard table, thrilling reports came home from the man in charge. "The tobacco has grown splendidly. I have raised three crops this summer." Samples accompanied the report, and my friend, seeing fortune and fame ready-made, trotted off to Brussels to get an expert to sample the weed.

THE FAILURE OF SUCCESS.

The amateur planter left his samples in Brussels, and came home to await the judgment. It came. Have you a company for running this tobacco? it commenced. If so, keep them on this growth. In a week's time you will have the whole thing to yourself. I never dreamed that such bad tobacco could be grown on earth! The planter began to wonder. But he read on. Instead of putting your seed into rich loam, you should have set it in poor soil; instead of encouraging three crops in one summer you should have retarded the plants, and have had but one crop. Sell your stock for litter, and never let anybody know it was meant for tobacco. Well, he did sell it, forty tons all told, at four pence per something, I forget whether pounds or hund red weights. But if you drop in for lunch, and he is in an evil mood and gives you a particularly pernicious cigar, take it for granted that he reserved a trifle for home consumption of his first and last harvest of the herb divine.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

Nelson, the busy, thriving little town in Lancashire to which Mr. Carnegie proposes now to give a new library—it has a public one already, by the way—is a living instance of the value of a name. Not long after Trofalgar, some thinking tailor, or other person established an inn wayside inn, and called it after the naval hero. There was nobody on the spot from whom to expect custom, but the road led to and from populous districts. The innkeeper's expectation of custom was no falsfied. Travellers by the way stopped at the place, and presently a cottage or two began to rise near the inn, then more of them, and the name of the public-house answered for the whole. That was the nucleus of the present town. They have gone on building, and still using the name of the Old caravansery; and forty thousand people live and have their being around the site which the old innkeeper chose and called after the name of his hero.

GLADSTONE'S WISH.

Sir William Forwood's statement as to the financial position of the new cathedral at Liverpool has dissipated the roseate hue in which the situation had been presented to the minds of some. Not that there is the least doubts of the moneys being raised. Those experienced in the securing of great sums for purposes of this character find that the greater the need the heartier the response. The position recalls an aspiration of Gladstone. Seated at dinner one night not long before his death he broke out in his old impetuous way: "I wish someone would give me a million of money." Whatever would you do with it?" they asked him. Do with it? "he repeated; why, I would spend most of it in building a cathedral and founding a chapter in Liverpool."

RIVAL DIVERSIONS.

The motor-car is responsible for many social revolutions, if we are to believe half that is said of its effects. Art and the drama are both alleged to have suffered and the flow of money in a thousand accustomed channels diverted to the maker of the car. The car does represent as big an overturning of established arrangements as any we have had of recent years but matters will right themselves in time. Ping-pong has come and gone; whist still survives the attack of bridge; tennis has been more popular this year than has been the case since the bicycle first became a safety. Even croquet is looking up again. One effect of the motor-car does not appear to have been noted. It has caused a rise in rents of houses anything within forty miles of London. There is one willage within theety miles of the Bank where rents for any sort of place worth looking at are as high as they would be in the suburbs. The reason is that there is a perfect road to the place for the motorist. The rural landlord has reason to love the motor-car, whatever he may say to the contrary.

ARGUMENT VERSUS BELIEF.

"It is wonderful," Dr. Johnson once said "that five thousand years have elapsed since the creation of the world, and still it is undecided whether there has ever been an instance of the spirit of any person appearing after death. All argument is against it, but a belief is for it." The world is a good deal older than the Fleetstreet philosopher thought and there remained elucidation after his death mysteries of which he was ignorant. He would have been just as puzzled if asked to believe that wireless telegraphy would some day come to possible. We have got our wireless telegraphy, but we are as far as ever, apparently, from arriving at a solution of the old psychic problems. The discussion aroused by Mr. Rider Haggard's remarkable letter on his supposed telegraphic communication from a dying dog may bring us nearer; at present it has not done so. There was a case in all the papers some years ago which psychologists thought would lead to something, but in the end it was all forgotten.

THE VOICE OF THE DEAD.

On the very night that he chose, Mrs. Quin dreamed that had son stood beside her, crying to be put back in his own bed. She, half asleep, woke her husband, and said to him, Put Jimmie back to his own bed. A second and third time she dreamed her dream but the third time she saw the sexton, and saw, as she thought, his spade enter the flesh of her son. In the morning they went to the grave and found it newly dug. The sexton, terrified by the story of the woman's dream, confessed his crime, and showed where the body had been laid. The action in the Law Courts which was afterwards brought, cause d the whole story to be publicly told, and the parents were awarded a verdict of £5 against the ghoulish sexton. But what of the origin and significance of the dream which led to the trial?

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths, from all Cause.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chaukis, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	15
D Market, Dhobi Talao, Panasewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	28
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahimand Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	6	6	95
Total plague deaths to date	276,595	226,555	
Same date last year	12	11	89

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
*5	3

* Out of these one imported case from Kolhapur.

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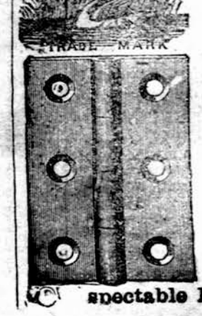

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

WHILE other monkeys are infected by the germ of Nagana and other trypanosomes, it appears from recent experiments of M. Laveran that the cynocephalus is immune. He therefore prepares a serum from the blood of the cynocephalus, which immunises various animals against the infection of trypanosomes. The action of the serum is rapid. In 48 hours the trypanosomes of an infected animal treated with the serum had disappeared; but they reappeared afterwards, and a second injection of the serum was required to utterly destroy them.

This is a very welcome discovery for the African colonies, where cattle suffer from trypanosomes. It seems that the serum is also a good remedy for that hitherto incurable malady of negroes, the sleeping sickness, of which even whites have lately perished in the Congo. The malady is held to be the last stage of blood poisoning by a trypanosome, and hence a very strong dose of the serum is needed to cure it. This fact, however, has been established by M. Laveran by experiments on mice.

Professor Blondlot has shown that many substances continually emit particles having weight and his recent experiments give us further particulars. Silver, copper, mercury, iron zinc, bronze (of money), emit the corpuscles, but if mechanically washed the emission stops. It begins again if the metal is heated to 100 degrees Centigrade. Lead continues to emit the particles although it be washed, but oxidised or tarnished lead—for instance, an old lead pipe—does not emit them. Water, glycerine, turpentine, alcohol, and other liquids also emit them. Camphor, and odorous substances in general, emit them. Platinum, iridium, palladium, gold, plaster, chalk, &c., are thus radio-active. Following Berthelot, M. Blondlot thinks the emission due to feeble chemical actions at the surface of the bodies. The activity of liquids and odorous bodies can thus be explained by the formation of volatile compounds.

According to M. Jean Becquerel the N and N1 rays consist each of three elements of which two are influenced by the magnetic field and similar to the "alpha" and "beta" rays of radium. The author also finds that all bodies, compressed or diluted as well as the brain and nerve centres are radio-active. His experiments which, were described to the Academy of Sciences, extend the field of radio-active phenomena,

A new process of "washing the blood" has been brought before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, by M. Repin. The blood is not washed inside the body as in other processes, but outside in a special apparatus, and then restored to the body. The object of the washing is to fight certain poisonous actions in the blood.

Our late visitor, the Alake of Abeokuta, who dreams of growing cotton for the British mills in his West African territory, may learn something from the trials made by the French in Senegal and the French Soudan. M. Chevallier, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, has recently expressed his conviction that the cotton plant has a great future in these parts of West Africa, in the zones called "Saharan" and Soudanian," when railways will be able to carry to the coast in the dry season the cotton in dust-proof bales. His studies on the growth of the plant are described in the "Bulletin de la Societe d'Acclimatation" for August, 1901. Attention is drawn to a fertile hybrid cotton plant produced in fields of the Niger where the G. barbadense and the G. punctatum were grown together.

Mr. Duddel (says "Nature") has been making experiments in Bushey Park for the Post Office, with his new thermo-galvano-meter, which measures the current of the electric oscillations received by the aerial wire at the receiving station, and thus enables experiments to be made on some of the problems of wireless telegraphy, rather obscure at present. Investigation of such problems is much wanted in view of the growing extension of this novel form of telegraph. A new field has been opened up, and nobody can foresee all that may yet be done within it. Although individual interests may suffer, we are bound to explore and exploit it, as far as we are able, for the benefit of the world at large, and those who try to extend the usefulness of the wireless telegraph deserve our encouragement and support. Gas engineers pooh-poohed the electric light when it was brought out. Now it is world-wide. Some thought the first Atlantic cable a "mad freak, and would have limited cables to comparatively short distances. History repeats itself because human nature does, and those who live by cables are now the most unwilling to believe in long distance wireless. However, fortune still favours the brave, and the genius who dares is called a fool or a maniac—until he succeeds.

Hydroquinone has been discovered in a number of plants, and among these must now be included pear-tree buds. According to MM. Riviere and Bailhache it is present in considerable proportion, but there is comparatively little of it in apple-tree buds. These, however, contain a corresponding proportion of phlorizine, of which there is little in pear-tree buds.

The "Columbia" speed indicator for locomotives and motor-cars (not only gives the existing speed, but a Register of the whole journey.

According to a paper in the U. S. National Geographic Magazine, experiments have been made at Lynnhaven, Va., under the direction of Dr. Moore, of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, on the artificial fertilising of oyster beds. The oyster lives on diatoms, and the fertilisers were to increase the supply of diatoms in the beds. Lean oysters fattened rapidly under the trials, and the process is likely to be applied on a commercial scale.

Herr O. Schlick, a well known German naval engineer, has invented an apparatus for preventing seasickness by diminishing the amplitude and increasing the period of the "rolls" or oscillations of the vessel. It is done by means of a horizantal fly-wheel in the middle of the hull, and keep revolving by an electric motor. The fly-wheel acts like a spinning-top or gyroscope, and tends to keep the vessel steady. A fly-wheel of ten tons and 12 feet in diameter is expected to serve for a ship of 6,000 tons.

London is the largest fur-market in the world, but Russia has also a big sale every year at the fair of Irbit, in Siberia. The best furs are chiefly from the north and the north-east of Asia. In Kamschakta all males of 21 years pay a Government tax in furs mounting to 15 roubles. Ermine, white hare, blue fox, and bearskins are among the Kamschatkan peltries.

"Stovaine" is a new anæsthetic, for local use. It is not so poisonous as cocaine, and according to M. Charput, is likely to prove effective in operations when properly treated for injection.

The "British Medical Journal" says:—"The relatively hot weather—for, after all, London with a temperature of 85deg is cool compared with New York with 100deg.—has been assigned as the cause of a number of unexpected or sudden deaths, often, as it seems to us, on insufficient grounds. "The truth is, that summer weather such as that which England and Ireland have been blessed recently ought to do everybody who lives wisely a great deal of good. Sunshine is a good tonic, and warmth favours the regular action of most of the bodily processes. Illness attributed to the high temperature is only due to it indirectly. The imperfect ventilation of living rooms, offices, and restaurants is apt to be aggravated in hot weather and therefore more easily produces loss of appetite, headache, and perhaps syncope; and hot, badly-ventilated larders and store rooms allow food, and especially milk, to become tainted rapidly. The most direct cause of serious illness in hot weather is alcohol, especially if taken in the form of brandy, whisky, or gin, and it is certain that over-indulgence predisposes to heat-stroke. The Paris news-papers have been publishing advice from a number of distinguished physicians, which, after all comes to little more than this; that in hot weather people should eat less than in cold. There is a certain amount of physiological basis for this, but the fact probably is that most people habitually eat too much—too much meat in particular—and that if a man is at all predisposed to gout the increased difficulty in getting rid of the purin bodies by the ordinary channel may lead to trouble. It is therefore wise to decrease the amount of meat, and not to resist the desire to increase the amount of fluid imbibed. Iced drinks are a snare. They are grateful for the moment, but so far as their temperature makes any difference to degestion they tend to retard it; they should, at any rate, not be taken at meals. Their use between meals is a very doubtful good. If taken frequently they tend to produce a slight decree of inflammation (erythema) of the mucous membrane of the month, and thus produce that intense feeling of thirst which alpine wanderers call unquenchable. Unquestionably the fluid needed is best taken hot, and probably nothing is better than weak China tea."

ARUNDEL Castle, the famous ancestral home of the Dukes of Norfolk, to which the Queen and Prince of Wales paid a flying visit the other day, is like all associated with the Howards, redolent of ancient Anglo-Saxon history. It dates back to 800—about the time of Alfred—and the earldom of Arundel pertains to the Dukes as a feudal honour by inheritance and possession of the castle, without any other creation.

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THE MORAL.

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fever, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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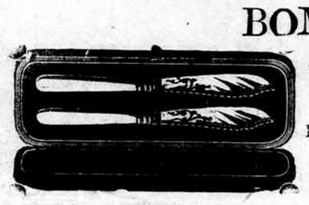

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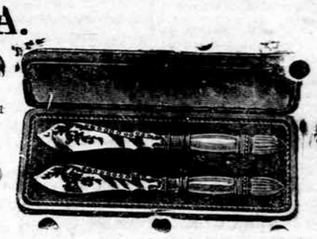
Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.



Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30. Plain, complete, in case. Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.

Spirit Kettle. Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.

Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle: Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.

Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles, Hand engraved, Rs. 32.

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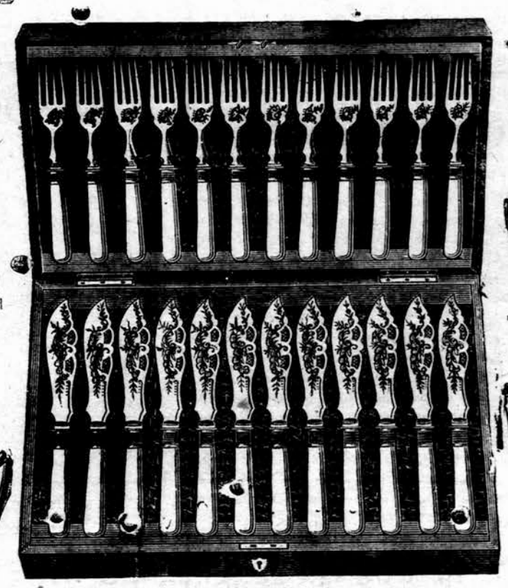
Teapot, Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver, Rs. 56.



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Service of 3 Pieces. Triple electro Silver plated. on pure white Nickel Silver. Rs. 80.

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